

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

A recent report on the work of the Southside Clinic for 1934 brings to public attention the large service rendered the city of Birmingham through this health center.

Organized less than three years ago because of an emergency, the clinic has grown steadily through the aid of the city health forces and donations in cash and equipment from the public and individuals. The report for 1934 shows that 634 babies were attended at the clinic with a city nurse in charge; that classes for expectant mothers are conducted each Friday and the number served in 1934 was 341; maternity cases, 84, with not a single death, and an out-patient list totaling 3,675.

To care for the large list of patients who received health relief through the clinic, the report goes on to show that money received for the year was \$1,012.10, with expenditures amounting to \$1,098, leaving a deficit of \$85.90. The needs of the clinic for 1935 have been set forth to include money for rent for the year, for telephone, lights, water, nurse hire, groceries and linen, medicines, surgical supplies other than instruments, and dishes, silver and fuel.

The clinic was reorganized in 1933 with T. C. Windham, president; H. A. Denman, treasurer, and Dr. P. S. Moten, who was founder of the clinic, as secretary-director.

The public is invited to visit the clinic at 2700 Fourth Avenue, South, and to make donations to the needs of the institution for this year.

Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily

August 26, 1935

How Much Tuberculosists?

You could be one of the people who is not concerned with tuberculosis. If you are, then you have not studied the story of tuberculosis very closely, or you would be yelling for somebody to get busy and do something toward the control of tuberculosis.

The Tennessee Valley is the "tuberculosis belt" of Alabama, even though the negro population of south Alabama is much heavier than in north Alabama.

An eminent physician has this to say of tuberculosis: "There are very few children who do not become infected with the germ of tuberculo-

sis. Most of them are able to conquer it so that it shows a very small scar in the lung. The universality of this sort of tuberculosis infection can be appreciated when we realize that carefully conducted examinations of any large number of bodies after death show that nine out of ten people have scars in the lungs which can definitely be proved to have been caused by the tubercle bacillus."

So perhaps you are not interested in the control of tuberculosis at the present. You may have to be interested in the control of tuberculosis in the future. Certainly, we hope not, but it is entirely within the realm of possibility.

We have in this county the beginning of the control of tuberculosis in the Tennessee Valley. We have an institution that with the interest and the care of the people will become a sanatorium serving some eight to ten counties in north Alabama. We must first make success of it in Morgan county.

Your personal interest as well as your financial support is necessary. Become interested NOW, you may have to become interested later.

MALE BIRTHS, AND BLACK BELT DOMINATION

Editor, The Advertiser:

There has been much complaint in North Alabama papers, especially in the Winter of 1932-33 and again this Summer about the political domination of the black belt, which has over 20, for men and women separately. In that year the illiteracy percentages for whites in the blackest counties were 6.4 for men and 11.3 for women, in the intermediate group 14.8 and 26.6, and in the white counties 22.6 and 36.8.

It is not claimed, however, that the black belt people are superior in every respect. The white counties generally have the lowest divorce rates, and vote most strongly for prohibition. They, too, are producing leaders now, and they have some other advantages that cannot be touched on without making this letter too long. I suggested a correlation between political dependence and proportion of male births, and University, Ala. showed that the ratio of boys to girls in the white population is above the United States average in Alabama, and below it in some other states that are or have been afflicted with political bosses or dictators, to say nothing of the effete nations of Europe, and the uneasy republics of Latin America.

At that time I did not consider areas smaller than States. But lately I have been analyzing

the population figures for Alabama for another purpose, grading the counties according to racial composition in 1930. I divided them into three groups: First, 27 containing one or more all-white beats, second, 22 others with whites in the majority, and third, 18 with whites in the minority. The percentages of whites in these groups were 84.1, 63.7, and 34.0. The last includes all the black prairie or "canebrake" counties, and several adjoining, with soils not quite so fertile.

In 1930 the ratio of males to females in the white population under 10 years old was 1.0283 in the first group and 1.0415 in the third. (State average 1.0356, U. S. 1.0326.) And this is not a recent development. In 1850 the corresponding ratio for the same black counties, or as many of them as existed then, was 1.050, and for the rest of the State 1.029. (State average 1.034, U. S. 1.932.) This is doubtless correlated with the fact that the black belt was settled by people capable of managing large plantations, and other big enterprises, while the rest of the State was occupied mostly by small farmers. And the leadership of the planters and their descendants has continued to the present time, and been manifested in other lines than farming and politics. (See my note on Montgomery's feminine pulchritude, in The Advertiser of Oct. 7, 1927, and my study of Alabamians in "Who's Who," Dec. 25, 1927.)

In the United States as a whole the proportion of male births is generally larger in the country than in the city, which may explain why most of our statesmen have been country-raised, but in the black belt this is reversed. The only two cities in the black belt for which such data are available are Montgomery and Selma, and in 1930, the ratio of white boys to girls was 1.071 in the former and 1.054 in the latter.

It was noticed nearly two decades ago that white illiteracy was less in the black belt than in other parts of Alabama, and that is sometimes attributed to unfair distribution of public school funds, which are allotted in proportion to total population of school age. But the difference was just as pronounced in 1850, when there were very few public schools anywhere in the State. The census then counted illiterates in the white and free colored population for men and women separately. And in that year the illiteracy percentages for whites in the blackest counties were 6.4 for men and 11.3 for women, in the intermediate group 14.8 and 26.6, and in the white counties 22.6 and 36.8.

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Birmingham, Ala. News
November 3, 1935

CLINIC SCHEDULED ON TUBERCULOSIS

Demonstrations To Be Given

At Institute For Negro

Physicians Here

Diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis will be covered at an institute for Negro physicians of the Birmingham district, which will be given by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Jefferson County Monday and Tuesday. Sessions will start at 10 a.m. Monday and will be held at the Clinic Building of the association, 2019 Sixth Avenue, South.

Clinical demonstrations as well as lectures will be included in the institute. There are about 25 Negro physicians in the Birmingham district and most of these are expected to attend the sessions.

Records of the Health Department show that the tuberculosis death rate in Birmingham is about three times as great among Negroes as among the white population. For this reason the institute is regarded as important. Dr. J. D. Dowling, health officer, declared it was arranged by the association to make available to Negro physicians the most modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of the disease.

At the opening of the institute at 10 a.m. Monday, Dr. Cabot Lull, medical director of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Jefferson County, will make a short introductory speech. The first session will be devoted to physical signs. Dr. Groesbeck Walsh, assistant superintendent of the Employees' Hospital of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, at Fairfield, will deliver a lecture. Clinical demonstrations in charge of Dr. E. G. Givham, Dr. Harry Levy and Dr. W. S. Armour, of the association's clinic staff, will follow.

Lectures and demonstrations on the use of x-rays in diagnosis will be given at a session starting at 2:30 p.m. Dr. Karl Kesmodel and Dr. J. A. Meadows, of the clinic staff, will be in charge.

Treatment of tuberculosis will be taken up at 10 a.m. Tuesday. Dr. L. O. Davenport, medical director of the Jefferson Tuberculosis Sanatorium, will deliver a lecture. Clinic demonstrations will be in charge of Dr. Armour and Dr. Givham.

Dr. Dowling will deliver a lecture on prevention of tuberculosis at 2:30 p.m. A demonstration will follow in charge of Dr. C. L. Lamar.

Speaking of race suicide—a baby in Centre attracts as much attention as a large fish does to an outfit of loafers. There are perhaps twenty-five *eligible* young couples in Centre “as is,” and likely as many more, young and beyond, who have either one, two or no children. Many of these are born in a *horsepistol* elsewhere; meaning that within a few years no citizen of Centre can prove that he or she was born here. [The negro contingent also patronizes this bent to some extent, and a pickaninny is also a cynosure.] Thirty years ago and beyond the best families of Centre had numbers of offspring, ranging all the way from four to fourteen. Regard some of them and bow: Bradfords, Cardons, Chisolms, Daniels, Hales, Harpers, Haynes, Johnsons, Leaths, Reeves, Savages, Shropshires, Smiths, Sniders, Stiffs, Tatums, Waldens, Wards, J.M. Webbs, Whitlocks, Williamsons—in alphabetical order. You don’t have to gaze afar off for race suicide—turn your bewildered eyes upon Centre and weep, if you *care*. Eligibility doesn’t.

Health - 1935

Conducted Health Survey at Randall Junior High



Photograph shows group of physicians, nurses and teachers who conducted the health survey at Randall Junior High School. The survey was under the direction of the Southwest Civic Association.

Seated, reading from left to right: Miss Nellie Butcher and Mrs. O. M. Walker, councillors in Character Education; Miss Clarice Joyce, registered nurse; Miss Geneya Bryan, graduate nurse of D.C. Tuberculosis Association; Principal G. Smith Wormley; Miss V. P. Slade, graduate nurse; Mrs. Estelle Sweeting, registered nurse of Pediatric Department, Freedmen's Hospital; Mrs. Harriett E. Marshall, health and physical education teacher; Mrs. Shelby Rhone, secretary.

Standing, left to right: Dr. James E. Walker, Dr. M. D. Wiseman, Dr. E. J. Watson, Dr. George L. Johnson, secretary of Public Health Committee, Southwest Civic Association; Dr. Charles W. Wade, Dr. Cyril A. Walwyn, chairman of Public Health Committee, Southwest Civic Association; Dr. Donald M. Harper, Dr. E. L. Williams, Dr. Fitzhugh Reid, Raymond E. Contee, health and physical education teacher; and Dr. Walter Savoy.

Tuberculin Test of 218 Pupils Completed at Randall Jr. High

Report of Health Survey Expected to Be Made by Committee on May 1. First Time Tests Have Been Administered Here

Two hundred and eighteen pupils of the Randall Junior High School have been given the tuberculin test in an exhaustive two-month health

survey which started February 27 under the direction of the Public Health Committee of the Southwest Civic Association.

The committee had modelled its tuberculin case-finding procedure after the Massachusetts State Department of Health in 1924 in which 100,000 school children, white or colored, in public school children in Massachusetts have been administered the test.

Written consent of the parents was obtained, and parents were encouraged to accompany their children to the examinations. Positive reactions to the test were given an X-ray of the lungs.

The survey is an outgrowth of a health survey held last June by the Southwest Citizens' Association (white).

Test Held Up

Scheduled to start December 1, the Randall Health Survey was held up by school authorities pending the Health Department's approval of the administering of the tuberculin test by members of the Southwest Public Health Committee.

Gets Official O.K.

After thoroughly reviewing the committee's plan of procedure for administering the tuberculin, approval of the Health Department was given on January 16, by Dr. E. J. Schwartz, acting health officer

prior to the appointment of Dr. Ruhland.

Final approval for the Southwest physicians to proceed was given on February 9 by Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools.

Tuberculin and X-ray films are being donated by the D. C. Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis through the courtesy of Dr. William C. White, president, and Mrs. Ernest R. Grant, managing director.

Pupils Being X-rayed

Children who reacted positively to the test are being X-rayed at the rate of 16 each week at Freedmen's Hospital through the courtesy of Dr. William A. Warfield, surgeon in chief, and Dr. B. Price Hurst, director of the X-ray and Pathological laboratories. The D.C. Tuberculosis Association is furnishing a nurse and transportation of the children to and from the hospital.

In addition to an exhaustive search for early cases of the childhood type of tuberculosis, the Randall Health Survey also includes the following specific examinations: eye, ear, nose, posture and deformities; heart and lungs; mental hygiene test of problem children and urinalysis.

Services Volunteered

The Southwest Public Health Committee is comprised of Dr. C. A. Walwyn, chairman; Dr. George L. Johnson, secretary; Dr. C. W. Wade, and Dr. Donald M. Harper.

Many other physicians and dentists, members of the Medico-Chirurgical Society and the Robert T. Freeman Dental Society have volunteered their professional services for the survey. Several nurses from Freedmen's Hospital also volunteered their services.

To Report May 1

The Public Health Committee received the cooperation of the Randall School officials including in particular: Principal G. Smith Wormley, Mrs. Harriett E. Marshall and Raymond E. Contee, teachers of health and physical education; and Mrs. O. M. Walker and Miss Nellie Butcher, councillors in character education.

On each clinic day, the doctors and nurses have been the guests of the school at lunch in the school cafeteria.

The committee expects to have its report completed by May 1.

HEALTH BUREAU OF WASHINGTON MAY USE NEGRO

Tuberculosis Clinic Recommended For Services

WASHINGTON—The health department of the District of Columbia may employ a colored physician to assist at the tuberculosis clinic, depending upon whether or not Congress provides for his employment.

The Senate appropriations committee recommended an increase of \$23,643 in the item for the maintenance of a dispensary for the treatment of indigent persons suffering from tuberculosis and social diseases. The item is carried in the District of Columbia supply bill for 1936.

Dr. George C. Ruhland, the recently appointed health officer, advised the subcommittee in charge of the bill that "the problem of tuberculosis among the colored race prompted the health officer to ask for additional physicians and nurses, hoping to provide at least one colored physician to assist at the clinic."

Need Personnel

He stated that in order to reach the tuberculosis problem "we should have personnel that will find and search out these cases and bring them either under the care of the private physician, or that of public service."

"This problem," he said, "concerns, essentially, people who are unable to employ a private physician, and who are likewise undoubtedly not of the type that would read papers, and from these take the suggestion that they should go to a clinic or private physician."

"It is particularly in the colored group where the mortality rate is over 300 to every 100,000 of population that the problem lies. By comparison, for example, in Syracuse, N. Y., the mortality rate was 39 per 100,000 of population. Of course, that is not strictly comparable, because we did not have so large a colored population; but Baltimore, for example, quite nearby, a more comparable city, has a much, much lower rate of tuberculosis among its colored population."

Senator Asks Questions

"To what do you attribute that?" asked Senator Capper, Republican, of Kansas.

"There is undoubtedly a racial predisposition," replied Dr. Ruh-

land, "secondly, housing conditions, the lack of hygiene and sanitation. Those are factors that make for this larger incidence of tuberculosis. But here is the important significance I should like to present to you gentlemen—many of those colored people are employed, of course, in hotel kitchens, in restaurants, and domestics in homes. Sooner or later, therefore, infection in this group touches the entire community."

"Nothing but clinic service, and workers, trained public health nurses, who can contact these cases, find them, and bring them under treatment, can hope to deal with the situation."

D. C. Health Officer Threatens to Close Dirty Restaurants

Small Fines Not Effective, Says Dr. Ruhland As
Drive to Force Unsanitary Places Out
of Business Continues Here

Steps in preventing the spread of tuberculosis in the District.

Pursuing a new course of action in the drive against unsanitary restaurants, Dr. George C. Ruhland, District health officer, ordered court prosecution stopped Tuesday and threatened to close establishments which have frequently violated District sanitary regulations. Faced with inadequate law to enforce sanitary regulations, Dr. Ruhland awaits a favorable opinion from Corporation Counsel E. Barrett Prentiss as to the legality of closing down the restaurants.

Under the general license law of the District, advisors to Dr. Ruhland have assured him that the power to revoke licenses of frequent violators is warranted under the general license law.

A list of the establishments which have failed to obey sanitary regulations has been ordered. Dr. Reid Ashworth, chief of food service, has been asked to prepare a list of the establishments, to be submitted to the District license committee with recommendation that the restaurants be forced out of business. Such action was said by Dr. Ruhland to be a warning to restaurant owners and proprietors of the sincerity of purpose of the drive. Dr. Ruhland said:

"The \$5 and \$10 fines ordered by the courts mean very little. We must devise some form of action with teeth. This ought to make the erring restaurant proprietors realize that we mean business, and that they must abide by the local sanitary regulations."

Pointing out that the unsanitary conditions constituted a menace to public health, Dr. Ruhland said that the present campaign against establishments maintaining unclean conditions was one of the

Florida.

Health - 1935

Lake City, Fla., Reporter
May 24, 1935

**HEALTH IMPROVEMENT
STRESSED BY NEGROES
IN FLORIDA RECENTLY**

Gainesville, Fla.—Methods of improving and safeguarding the health of Negroes in Florida were stressed by Negro farm and home demonstration agents in April, their work along this line being done in connection with National Negro Health Week.

Lectures and demonstrations on health were given by the agents in schools and other public meeting places. Following the advice of the agents, many a Negro cleaned up his house and yard and made other sanitary improvements. Quite a number of school children were given physical examinations, also.

Counties in which Negro health was stressed included Marion, Madison, Gadsden, Hillsborough, Jefferson, Columbia, Suwannee, and others.

**FUNDS ARE ASKED
TO CONDUCT NEGRO
TUBERCULAR HOME**

Additional county funds to be used in reopening the negro tuberculosis sanatorium on Belvedere road were asked of the county budget commission Wednesday by a delegation of directors from the county anti-tuberculosis association and residents of Palm Beach.

The budget board took no action on the request to raise the appropriation in the county commission budget, deferring action until after a special meeting of the county commission, called for next Monday on the matter.

With Wesley Houser, local attorney and a director of the anti-tuberculosis association, as spokesman, the delegation urged that funds be made available to maintain the negro isolation ward properly if it can be reopened as planned.

Mr. Houser stressed the need for the ward as a public health measure for the entire county. The tuberculosis unit was operated for four and one-half years prior to last June when it was closed and condemned.

Dr. W. E. Van Landingham, city health officer, stressed the danger of tuberculosis, which he said is not common among white residents of this city but which is a danger because it is communicable and exists in the negro section. He said that 19 deaths last year here were attributed to the disease, while 36 other deaths reported as pneumonia were traceable to tuberculosis.

Speakers said that the negro isolation and hospitalization ward in the old stockade building could be made ready for occupancy by expenditure of about \$2,000 and the county is being asked to provide funds to maintain the unit after it is reopened.

Mr. Houser said that the average

cost for the subjects would be onerous so as to isolate negro tuber-mitteeman M. D. Gooding made the dollar per day per person, so that all patients from the community motion to have the amount included 20 patients would require an any," Dr. Van Landingham said. In 1936 budget and the motion pre-annual appropriation of \$7,200. Fifty-four births and 49 deaths occurred after a substitute for the

Mrs. Carrie Moore, secretary of the county anti-tuberculosis association, reviewed the work of the organization, showing that there had been a suicide and one was still in the hospital. She also reported on the sale of Christmas seals. None of the others were against the Gooding motion.

netted \$1,800, of which 65 per cent from causes of a communicable nature was kept in the county and about one-third, the report showed. Covered overhead expenses. She Although 46 cases of chicken pox said hospitalization costs are common of scarlet fever, and five of comparatively low because of themumps were reported to the health generosity of physicians and the department in February, Dr. Van local hospital but that an efficientLandingham says chicken pox has program would require a larger apportionment no serious trouble and up propriation. to this time it has been of a mild

Palm Beach citizens will cooperate in the drive for funds with The bacterial count of all milk which to reopen the building, the tested during the month was well speakers said, and several of these within the limit prescribed by law, interested residents of Palm Beach said.

were present. They were: Mrs.
 Byron Chandler, Mrs. Maurice Fa-
 tio, Mrs. Paul Moore, Hugh Dill-
 man, John C. King and John F.
 Harris.

Stressed By Negroes In Florida Recen

Budget commissioners will meet Wednesday morning to pass on any action taken by the county board on Monday.

The budget board also yesterday approved two transfers of funds at the request of the county commission and school board. The county

transfer involves \$1,800 from the fund for criminal identification work to a fund for expenses in caring for insane patients. The school fund transfer was of \$867 from the insurance fund to the building

fund, to be used in the school repair and improvement program underway with the aid of the EERA. Counties in which Negro he was stressed included Marion, Madison, Gadsden, Hillsboro, Jefferson, and others.

Health Officer Asks
Columbia, Suwannee and others.
Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
September 6, 1935

Health Officer Asks For Negro Hospital

Negro Nurse School

“We hope that continued pressure will be brought to bear on those who are showing a willingness to construct such a place in order that it may be done as quickly as possible.”

Daytona Beach News
October 23, 1985

PLAN CAMPAIGN TO FIGHT TB AMONG NEGROES

Committee Meets Here With Mrs. May McCormick

An educational program for prevention and control of tuberculosis among negroes was planned at a conference of members of a statewide committee of negroes on tuberculosis with Miss May S. McCormick, executive secretary of the Florida Tuberculosis and Health association, at Bethune-Cookman college for negroes.

Dr. L. H. B. Foote, medical director of F. and A. M. college for negroes at Tallahassee presided as chairman of the committee.

The committee decided to seek the aid of organized negro groups, including teachers, doctors, nurses, with the aim of reducing the death-rate from the "white plague" among negroes. Aid of county home demonstration agents also will be sought.

The committee also considered the possibility of conducting skin tests among negro college students to detect early cases at an age when chances of recovery are greater. College groups were favored for the tests for the reason that the largest incidence of tuberculosis is at the college age—15 to 25—and also for the reason that lack of finances make it impossible to conduct tests on a larger scale. Bethune-Cookman and F. and A. M. probably would be chosen for the tests. Whether the tests are financially feasible must be decided by the state association, Miss McCormick said.

The committee members learned today that their race now has executive representation on the state tuberculosis association in

the person of Thelma Livingston, who also is assistant representing negroes in the office of Mrs. Herberta Leonardi, state director of the federal adult education administration.

Plans also were made today to conduct an essay contest among negro college students on control and prevention of tuberculosis to encourage study of this health problem. The conference today was conducted in the home of Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the college.

Health Improvement Stressed By Negroes In Florida Recently

and Gainesville, Fla.—Methods of improving and safeguarding the health of Negroes in Florida were stressed by Negro farm and home demonstration agents in April, their work along this line being done in connection with National Negro Health Week.

Lectures and demonstrations on health were given by the agents in schools and other public meeting places. Following the advice of the agents, many a Negro cleaned up his house and yard and made other sanitary improvements. Quite a number of school children were given physical examinations, also.

Countries in which Negro health was stressed included Marion, Madison, Gadsden, Hillsboro, Jefferson, Columbia, Suwannee and others. Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
September 6, 1935

Committee in Favor Negro Nurse School

City Council's budget and finance committee last night placed its approval on a proposal to ask the Federal Work Progress Administration to aid in the construction of a negro nursing school, to be operated in the Eleventh Ward near the negro tuberculosis home. Mrs. Frances Ewell, social worker asked the committee to formally assume the sponsorship of the project saying that it would cost \$500. Com-

Health—1935

Florida

Panama City, Fla., Pilot
August 15, 1935

Serious Tubercular Condition Among Negroes, State Finds

Florida has finally awakened to the most serious of its public health problems—tuberculosis in the Negro. Of the 1,039 persons who died in Florida from tuberculosis last year, 641, or 61 per cent were Negroes, with the Negro making up one-third of the population. The death rate among Negroes was four times the rate among the whites.

The Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association has recently appointed a Negro tuberculosis committee. The men and women forming the committee are leaders in their race and have indicated their interest in improving the health of their people. The committee has selected a program of activity which will embrace work with the physicians, nurses, teachers and social workers. By familiarizing these important groups with the latest information on tuberculosis, it is hoped a curb can be placed on this most expensive of maladies. Work in the schools will be one important feature of the committee's activities.

The economic conditions during the last few years, have created deplorable housing conditions among the Negroes, several families crowding into rooms where only one lived before; little children play about the bed of a relative or boarder dying of tuberculosis.

It has been found that it is possible to curb this terrible toll by education, fighting the early case when early recovery is possible and in institutionalizing the patient instituting modern methods of treatment.

La Belle, Fla., News
August 22, 1935

TUBERCULOSIS IS SERIOUS AMONG THE NEGROES

Florida has awakened to the most serious of its public health problems—tuberculosis in the negro. Of the 1,039 persons who died in Florida from tuberculosis last year, 641, or 61 per cent were negroes, with the negro making up one-third of the population. The death rate among negroes was four times the rate among the whites.

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Apopka, Fla., Chief
August 13, 1935

TUBERCULOSIS AMONG NEGROES

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Health - 1935.

General.

NASHVILLE, TENN. BANNER

FEB 11 1935

CAUSES OF DEATH SHIFTING

There are seven leading causes of deaths in Tennessee, causes which account for more than half the deaths, and by the vital statistician these are ranked as follows: (1) diseases of the heart; (2) tuberculosis in its several forms; (3) various forms of pneumonia; (4) cerebral hemorrhage, embolism and thrombosis; (5) accidents; (6) nephritis, and (7) cancer. Deaths due to heart trouble just about doubles the number caused by accidents, and deaths in the latter class exceed by 175 those due to cancer.

The figures are taken from the detailed vital statistics report for Tennessee for 1933, which has just been issued. The mortality statistics for 1934 have not yet been made up.

In 1933, diseases of the heart accounted for a total of 3,633 deaths out of a total of 28,075; tuberculosis, 2,589; pneumonia, 2,022; cerebral hemorrhage, embolism and thrombosis, 1,909; accidents, 1,828; nephritis, 1,676, and cancer, 1,653.

From the records, heart trouble, the leading cause of death, showed a slight increase as compared with the preceding year. There was also a slight increase in the number of deaths due to cancer; in five years the increase amounted to 150. Deaths due to malaria show a higher rate than in recent years; while fewer deaths are reported from pellagra. Deaths from pneumonia are recorded as declining, the death rate for that disease among Negroes being nearly double the white rate however. The tuberculosis death rate is still high, though the mortality of the disease is being steadily reduced.

In appendicitis, it appears there has been no particular change in the death rate in ten years, and the rate on diabetes has remained constant for half that long.

In the course of ten years the death rate from typhoid has fallen from 23.1 per 100,000 to 9.4, the rate in the rural districts being nearly double that in the urban sections. There were no deaths from smallpox during the year, an improvement, since there was one death in 1932.

Among the children's diseases, diphtheria caused 231 deaths, 74 per cent of the victims being under 5 years of age, and measles 87 deaths, the rate being slightly higher, because 1932 was a non-epidemic year. Whooping cough claimed 169 deaths, 95 of the victims being under one year of age. The whooping cough death rate among Negro children is twice that among white children. Scarlet fever claimed 53 children, more than half of them under 5 years of age.

The most rapid rise in mortality rate is that in the motor accident classification. In 1933 there were 539 deaths from this cause in the State, representing a death rate per 100,000 of 19.9. When America entered the World War the rate was only 2.9.

Tennesseans, who were born in 1933 numbered 50,039, as compared with the 28,075 deaths, however the year's birth record was the lowest rate on record, 18.5. The Negro birth rate, it is recorded, is practically the same as the death.

New York World Telegram

APR 29 1935

Comparative Death Rates in American Cities.

By Bleecker Marquette, Executive Secretary Public Health Federation.

The first commandment of the public health official and the vital statistician is "Thou shalt not compare crude death rates for cities." William H. Allen, director of the Institute for Public Service, in his letter published in the World-Telegram violates the commandment, and I am sure unintentionally presents a completely misleading conclusion. Speaking of the crude death rates for 1934 he says:—

"Where New York lost 10.3 per 1,000 Cincinnati lost 15.4. Had we suffered her rate, 35,000 more would have died here." This would be shocking if it were true. As a matter of fact it is not true.

For comparative purposes these crude death rates for 1934 mean absolutely nothing for New York, Cincinnati and any and all other cities for which they are given. . . .

Is the true mortality experience for Cincinnati and other cities available so that a valid comparison can be made? The answer is "yes" for certain cities. Mr. William S. Groom, of the Cincinnati Public Health Federation, has made just such a study for thirteen American cities (including Cincinnati) somewhat homogeneous in population and all having substantial Negro populations. Copy of this study has been sent to Mr. Allen. The rates take into consideration all of the essential factors and cover the three-year period, 1929 to 1931, these years having been selected so that federal census for the cities could be used and error in estimating the populations thereby avoided. The figures are for resident deaths and were obtained from the United States Census Bureau. Adjusted for all of the factors—age, race and sex—Cincinnati's white residence death rate is 1½ per cent higher than the weighted average of the thirteen cities, probably too small a percentage to be significant. Cincinnati's Negro death rate adjusted for the same factors is shown to be 12.6 per cent above the weighted average of the thirteen cities—which is significant. . . .

What kind of health job is Cincinnati doing? In many respects excellent; in others not so good. Certainly leaders in the public health movement are not satisfied with the job. It would probably be agreed by national health authorities that no city in the country is doing a fully adequate job for the protection of the public health or to save all the lives that could be saved. Cincinnati is certainly no exception. While the appropriation to the Health Department of the city is higher than it was a decade ago, it is still decidedly inadequate in our opinion to do the kind of job that should be done, and we are urging a larger appropriation.

Cincinnati.

**RURAL BABIES
DIE FASTER THAN
CITY INFANTS**

**HEART DISEASES
LEAD NUMBER OF
DEATHS IN RACE**

tion for mothers, in small towns and rural areas. Recent figures assembled by the Children's Bureau for 24 states representing those probably average or above in public health work, showed that 54 percent of the population living in rural counties in these States (counties with no city of 10,000 population) were in counties with no permanent county-wide nursing service. Of a group of mothers who had no prenatal care reported recently by the Public Health Service, 80 percent of the rural mothers compared with 37 percent of the mothers in cities of 100,000 or more population, said they had not had such care because they did not appreciate the need for it."

**RURAL BABIES
DIE FASTER THAN
CITY INFANTS**

**HEART DISEASES
LEAD NUMBER OF
DEATHS IN RACE**

WASHINGTON — The country baby has lost his initial advantage over the city brother in his chance to reach his first birthday.

A chart just issued by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor for exhibit purposes shows that while the trend of infant mortality has been downward ever since establishment of the birth-registration area, the death rate for city babies has been lower than that for babies in rural areas since 1929. In 1932 and 1933 the death rate of infants under one year of age was 58 per thousand in both years. The rate for city babies was 57 in both years. For country babies the rate was 58 in 1932 and 59 in 1933.

Discussing this situation, Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau says:

Is Sensitiveness Index

"It was long ago said that infant mortality is the most sensitive index we possess of social welfare. The figures suggest that the decline in infant mortality has been checked and that the rate for 1934 may be higher than any in recent years. Moreover, the advantage which the country baby formerly possessed over the city baby has disappeared, so that rural infant mortality rates are now actually higher than city rates."

"When we look for the cause, we find it due largely to the lack of adequate facilities for medical and nursing care for mothers and babies and of public health instru-

tion for mothers, in small towns and rural areas. Recent figures assembled by the Children's Bureau for 24 states representing those probably average or above in public health work, showed that 54 percent of the population living in rural counties in these States (counties with no city of 10,000 population) were in counties with no permanent county-wide nursing service. Of a group of mothers who had no prenatal care reported recently by the Public Health Service, 80 percent of the rural mothers compared with 37 percent of the mothers in cities of 100,000 or more population, said they had not had such care because they did not appreciate the need for it."

**HEART DISEASES
LEAD NUMBER OF
DEATHS IN RACE**

DURHAM, N. C., May 29—(By ANP)—Heart diseases again head the procession of first and second causes of deaths among colored people, an analysis by the National Negro Insurance Association, which recently concluded its annual conference here, showed. Figures were obtained from a study of the list of policyholders in the association which numbers 28 member companies in various portions of the United States.

Tuberculosis is a close runner-up. The study disclosed that a total of 15,704 deaths took place among N. N. I. A. policyholders during 1934, an increase of 3,026 over 1933 and appreciative beneficiaries received \$2,402,384.17.

Figures released by Cyrus Campfield, statistician of the association, showed that the 28 companies reported a total income of \$14,627,709.35. This record also showed that \$3,294,534.54 was expended on mortgage loans on real estate; sick and disability claims taking \$1,648,105.90.

Employment under the N. N. I. A. showed that 7,874 persons were benefitting from gainful effort and that to multiply this number of bread winners by four and one-half times—the average American family as fixed by a noted statis-

Declares Negro Health

Was Better In Slavery

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—That the health of Negroes was of a higher standard during slavery, than today, because the slave owners realized the economic value of good health, was the statement made here Sunday afternoon by Dr. Peyton F. Anderson, New York tuberculosis expert, in an address at the Y. W. C. A.

JUN 2 1935

Life Extends to Sixty

IF IT BE TRUE sentimentally that life begins at forty, it is true in cold mathematical fact that life, the average of human life in America, now extends beyond sixty. In 1931, the approach of the average to sixty was announced by one of the large life insurance companies. The figure then was 59.88. It went up to the 60 line in 1933, but whether that mark had been attained for permanence, could not be told. Now there is little doubt about it, for the same authority shows the average, leaving out the Negroes, who are not so long lived, at 60.86, or so close to 61 as to suggest that figure for later attainment. Women have always stood higher than men when the greater ages are considered, and the average for white women now is 64.40.

While not all men attain 60, not a few are still going strong two decades beyond that time. The number of men in positions of responsibility at ages well over 60 tends to increase.

It does not mean that the normal life span has been lengthened. The nonagenarian and the centenarian are with us now, as always. Man, like the animals, has a life span from infancy to dissolution that has not changed materially, if at all. It is rather that more men in these times are living out their years, closer to the normal expectancy.

Many reasons are given for the change. They range from scientific progress in curative and preventive medicine to trends toward greater moderation in eating and drinking after middle age. Numerous are the causes advanced, including even golf. But the underlying reason must be that men are giving more thought to living out their years in strength and vigor and to that end are learning to live right.

ENNIS, TEX.
NEWS

NOV 14 1935

PECANS MAY SPREAD DISEASE

PECANS, the favorite nut of thousands of people, may be a source for the spread of disease, according to E. C. Koerth, Director, Bureau of Food and Drugs. The pecan itself it not to blame, but the manner in which it is shelled and later handled is the cause for this warning.

The shelled pecan industry has assumed large proportions in the last few years and the shellers in other states have attacked the Texas product on the ground that the shelled nuts are not handled in a sanitary manner. The large packing houses that have the nuts shelled in their own packing plants maintain a satisfactory standard of sanitation. The evil of the shelled pecan industry is where pecans are taken into individual homes where no supervision is possible.

Many Mexicans, negroes, and a few whites do this work at home, with at times the neighbors coming in to help them out. It is possible for the communicable diseases to spread by shelled pecans, and for that reason it will

be to the public's advantage to ask where the pecans were shelled and under what conditions. The food inspectors of the State Department of Health have investigated the home shelling of pecans for hire and report that many homes where this work is done are most unsanitary.

All persons engaged in shelling pecans should have a health certificate the same as any other food handler. The purchaser should demand that the pecans they buy shall have been shelled by such a person and handled in a sanitary manner and under supervision to lessen the chances for the spread of tuberculosis, colds, dysentery, typhoid, and other diseases.

AUSTIN, MINN.

HERALD

NOV 14 1935

MORE WOMEN LIVE ONE HUNDRED YEARS

There are about four thousand persons in the United States who claim to be 100 years of age or older, according to the Census Bureau. More than half of those so reporting were Negroes although there are only about one-tenth as many Negroes in this country as whites. In all races more women than men are reported as reaching the century mark. Students of this problem do not know whether to attribute these census reports to a better physique among Negroes and women, or merely to a better imagination. Critical investigation of many alleged centenarians has cast serious doubt on their claims, or even definitely disproved them.

CAPITAL-NEWS

BOISE, IDAHO

NOV 12 1935

WHICH RACE SURVIVES?

DEGENERATION of America because of a declining birth rate among its more cultured classes is forecast by Dr. Albert Edward Wiggam, New York eugenicist and author, in an address at the 81st annual convention of the New Jersey State Teachers association.

"One half of the American people is dying out," he said. "It is the half that has made America what it is and given it its culture and ideals. That includes most of the high school and college graduates and their families."

Hardly any group which can hope to send its children through high school is having enough children to replace its own numbers, Dr. Wiggam said. He said census data showed that fewer babies were born in 1930 than in 1920; fewer in 1934 than in 1933.

While Dr. Wiggam is shedding a tear or two for the vanishing American, Italy, overpopulated because of Mussolini's demand for more babies, is finding out that all is not

so rosy for the high birth-rate nations.

Eventually the more virile peoples such as the Japanese and negroes will inherit the earth, many scientists believe, in spite of the effort of Caucasians to boost their production of youngsters.

It is apparently the design of nature that not the sophisticated, but the energetic, childish simple races shall survive.

Negroes Fail To Reproduce

Deaths Far Exceed Births, According To Census Tab

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The

Negro race in Alabama cities, as well as in the United States as a whole, is failing to reproduce itself, figures recently issued by the Bureau of the Census for 1931 reveal.

During 1931, it shows, there were a fraction less than 90 births reported in seven selected cities in the State for each 100 deaths.

Mobile's figures was the highest, with 98 births per 100 deaths in the race. Fairfield showed 97, Bessemer 96, Gadsden 93, Montgomery 89, Selma 87 and Tuscaloosa 74. Figures for Birmingham are not given.

This trend is shown in the entire survey, with 73 of the cities over the South, East and Middle West reporting fewer births than deaths. The survey covered Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New York City, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

The bureau points out that it is probable that the excess of deaths over births registered in many of the cities was due, in many cases, to the failure of colored parents to report births.

During the same period, the white births exceeded deaths in all the Alabama cities as well as in most cities surveyed. In Mobile there were 150 births per 100 deaths; Bessemer, 163; Fairfield, 256; Gadsden, 144; Montgomery, 150; Selma, 130; and Tuscaloosa, 118.

Health - 1935

Georgia.

Clinic Is Planned By Negro Educator

SPARTA, Ga., Jan. 10.—Prof. Benjamin F. Hubert, of Savannah, president of the Georgia Industrial College for Negroes, is making progress in his efforts to establish a clinic at the Log Cabin Center, in the northern part of this county.

Professor Hubert has enlisted the aid of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in his work. She plans to visit this section on her next visit south.

He plans to erect a hospital on his land which he expects to deed to the clinic and have it built by the government ERA office to erect the building and beautify the grounds. An ideal location in a setting of native pines has been selected and the clinic will prove a blessing to the Negro of the county and greatly improve their general health if the project is established, it is said.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS URGED FOR SERVANTS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Public Health Officer Tells Civic Club Dangers of Tubercular Contagion

Macon people should "demand that Negro women, working in their homes, have a physical examination," Dr. J. D. Applewhite, city county health officer, urged in an address to the Macon Lions club at a meeting in the Hotel Dempsey yesterday afternoon.

Introduced by Dr. J. A. Fountain, Dr. Applewhite spoke of the tuberculosis problem in Bibb county and the fact that 80 per cent of those who die each year from this disease are Negroes, and 50 per cent are Negro women—"the Negro women who work in your homes," he re-

others.
Advanced Stage Dangerous
"Institutions in the state want to take only those in the early stages that they can cure and turn out. Those in the advanced stage are just as dangerous, or more so, to the health of the community."

Dr. Applewhite said one of the hardest problems is to find those who are tubercular and that a physical examination of all Negro nurses, cooks and other household workers would be beneficial not only to the whites that employ them, but to the sufferers themselves, for they would then be treated.

At this meeting, Elbert Peabody, president, announced that the presidents and secretaries of all Lions clubs in the state are scheduled to meet in Macon next Tuesday and will have lunch with the local club. Guests at the meeting included Johnny Johnson, guest of Stanley Elkan; Rev. Albert G. Harris, guest of Robert M. Gamble, and Charles Richardson, Jr., guest of his father.

Dr. Applewhite said there are 600 cases of tuberculosis in Bibb county and that the disease is easily transmitted by contact with an infected person—that a cook can give it to a whole family.

"Tubercular cases from milk are practically a thing of the past," he said, "as all dairy cows are tested and those infected are destroyed."

"Isolation is the first step in prevention of the spread of this dread disease," said he, "but most sufferers are in such a position that they cannot be isolated—living in a room with four or five people, sleeping in a bed with two or three

Athens, Ga., Banner-Herald
August 13, 1935

FIRST AID COURSE FOR NEGROES ENDS

Thirty-three Finish Red
Cross Course, Taught by
Clarence Jones

Thirty-three Athens Negroes have completed the first aid course conducted at Union Baptist Institute by Clarence W. Jones, and sponsored by the Red Cross, it was announced Saturday.

At the conclusion of the course, one of the most successful ever held here, those who completed the course were asked to aid in spreading the work by teaching Red Cross first aid methods in their homes, places of business, clubs, lodges and the like, and they readily agreed.

Prof. Charles Lyons, principal of Union Baptist Institute, expressed his appreciation of the Red Cross aims and the work of Mr. Jones in the interest of the welfare of his people. As a token of appreciation for Mr. Jones' work, Prof. Lyons presented him with two boxes of fine linen handkerchiefs, a gift from those enrolled for the courses.

Interest Shown

Dr. A. M. Jones, Negro physician, was present at every lesson during the course and assisted ably Mr. Jones. Members of the class took especial interest in the life-saving section, though there are few places near Athens where Negroes may swim.

Those completing the course were Willie Mae Allen, Laura Jordan, Joe Henry, Andrew Mason, Julia W. Wilkinson, Henry T. Allen, Dennis Zackary, Lottie M. Lyons, C. H. Lyons, Arthur B. Howard, Jimmie Johnson, Alberta Lee, Luphelia Bolton, Samuel Sleats, Levi D. Johnson.

Mari Nolan, Myra Nolan, Susie W. Brown, Viola Moore, R. B. Ware, A. T. Howard, Mittie Evelyn Howard, Ella Mae Billups, Mary C. Favour, Louise Brawner, Hannah Howard, Ruth Howard, D. A. Stark, F. L. Kilpatrick, Fannie Strange, Hoynes T. Stephens and Maria Billus.

Health - 1935

Georgia

Cordele, Ga. Dispatch
August 18, 1935

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

In one city in Georgia the results of the medical examination of the people on the local relief rolls are worthy of interest.

Out of 1,780 white persons examined only 56 were found to be free of physical defects.

Out of 2,491 Negroes examined only 93 were found to be free of physical defects.

One cannot read such facts without being convinced of the need for organized public health service in every city and in every county.

If organized public health work is maintained, the percentage of the population free from medical defects becomes larger and larger.

This has been demonstrated beyond question in Ware County by the results obtained from the annual examination of school children and of children of the pre-school age.—
Wavercross Journal-Herald.

Health-1935

Rayville, La., News
June 8, 1935**Health Improvement
Among Negro Race
In Richland Parish**

Since the year 1930 there has been a steady improvement in the health conditions of the negro race in Richland parish, however, our records show that the most marked improvement has been since 1932. We attribute this largely to the work accomplished by the National Negro Health Week during the years from 1932 to 1935.

In 1932 the National Negro Health Week was observed in nine communities; in 1933 in twenty-five communities; in 1934 in thirty communities; in 1935 thirty-five communities, with the attendance, achievements and activities greatly improving in each community each year. Great interest has been manifested by the race throughout the parish with marked improvements along health lines.

Our records show a great diminution in such diseases as diphtheria, typhoid fever, smallpox, malaria, and pellagra among the negroes of Richland parish. We feel that the first four diseases have been so reduced through educational methods by means of public lectures, informal health talks, newspaper articles, circular letters, distribution of bulletins and pamphlets, health exhibits and personal conferences together with immunizations against such, while the latter—pellagra—has been greatly reduced through dietary educative measures. Tuberculosis has also been reduced by the above educational measures particularly along sanitary lines.

It is the belief of the Richland Parish Health Unit that the marked improvement in the health conditions of the negroes in this parish is due to the educative advancements of the race brought about largely by the National Negro Health Week.

Submitted by

DR. R. O. C. GREEN, M. D., Director,
Richland Parish Health Unit.Baton Rouge, La., Times
November 12, 1935**BONN SCHOOL GETS
AWARD FOR NEGRO
HEALTH WEEK WORK**

As a result of having received "B" rating, or second place in a nationwide health poster contest, a certificate of merit was presented the Bonn Rosenwald school at the regular Parent-Teacher association meeting last Thursday.

It is explained that during the observance last April of negro health week, many in the rural communities and schools participated in the program sponsored by the National Negro Health Week association.

During that week, many physicians and nurses of this parish, both white and negro, gave talks at the various schools. Among the projects conducted during Health Week were a four-day clinic, a "better home-better health" sand-table project, and a parishwide health poster contest financed by Miss Maude Chambers, school nurse for East Baton Rouge parish.

In this contest, the Rosenwald school at Baton Rouge received "B" rating, which gave it second place out of more than 100 contestants throughout the United States. In receiving the rating, Ida N. Givens, Jeannes supervisor, and the other members of the parish health committee feel proud of this community, since they are so well acquainted with the type of posters sent in from other sections of the United States, she says.

The health features promoted by the supervisor and teachers were heartily supported by the parish school board, parish health officials, and also by the Public Health association, in charge of Miss R. Ford, it is stated.

Ida Givens says plans are under way to make this year's observance even more effective than that of last year.

Health-1935

Maryland.

HARRISBURG, PA

NEWS

Courier

SEP 2

1935

Negro Death Rates Decline

The general death rate per thousand of the total Negro population in Maryland was 16.8 in 1934, as compared with 23.3 in 1915, reports The Journal of the American Medical Association. Similar declines were noted in morbidity rates, 204.3 in 1934, as against 47.2 in 1915, and 0.7 in 1934, against 7.1 in 1915 for diphtheria. The colored infant mortality rate per thousand was 104.1 in 1934 while 1915 showed a rate of 195.5. Increases were noted for heart disease and cancer, the respective rates being 258.6 and 87 in 1934, as compared with 222.4 and 55.2 in 1915.

Health-1935

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
POST DISPATCH

FEB 26 1935

RAISING A PUBLIC HEALTH QUESTION.

The Medical Policies Committee of the Missouri Social Hygiene Association has raised a question which merits the close attention of the community. Taking the position that the present tax-supported clinic in the Municipal Courts Building for the treatment of syphilis and gonorrhea is failing in its purpose, this committee of physicians recommends an entirely different attack on this vital public health problem.

The committee points out, first of all, that under the present plan of treatment there is no co-ordination of the work of the clinic with hospital facilities and access to consultation services, both of which, the committee members agree, are essential if venereal infection is to be treated properly. Second, it is pointed out that with a staff of six physicians, one nurse and three attendants, giving approximately 10,000 treatments each year, the clinic's work is inadequate and the city funds thus used are to a large extent misapplied.

Still other objections of the committee are that the city engages in an illegal practice when it regularly takes prostitutes to the clinic for examination before trial, the action in Police Court to be determined by what the test shows; that the present arrangement affords medical students and internes no opportunity to learn the technique of treating venereal disease at a city institution, and that the location and atmosphere of the clinic, with its uniformed policemen, detract from its public health aspect and keep many persons from making use of it.

What the committee recommends is that a venereal disease clinic be opened at City Hospital No. 1 for indigent white persons and that City Hospital No. 2 be equipped with a clinic for Negro patients (pending completion of this hospital, the present clinic to be retained for Negroes, who comprise two-thirds of all venereal disease patients). The committee holds the sound view that since venereal infection is one of the human race's many diseases, the treatment of it is the work of the city's health and hospital forces and not of the Police Department.

Space does not permit discussion of still other recommendations, such as social service facilities for investigating the financial status of applicants to prevent abuse of the tax-supported clinic by persons economically able to go to clinics maintained at private hospitals. All in all, the report addresses itself realistically and seriously to a situation that is far from satisfactory. Now approved by the St. Louis Medical Society, it presents a question that warrants careful consideration.

SORORITY CONDUCTS CLINIC FOR YOUTHS OF MISSISSIPPI

AKA Engages in Good Deed of Human Welfare For Plantation Children

Lexington, Miss., July 25—(ANP)—Hundreds of plantation children from the age of 6 months to seven years have been immunized against diphtheria and smallpox by members of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority who are conducting a clinic here at All Saints Industrial school, under the direction of the country health officer, Dr. C. J. Vaughn.

The project has won the unqualified praise and unstinted co-operation of the plantation owners and political leaders. Both a stationary and a movable clinic are maintained to accommodate the thousands of children who live on the plantations.

The staff members are: Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, medical director, Washington, D. C.; Miss Mary Williams, public health nurse in charge, Tuskegee; Miss Jennie Layle, Washington, D. C.; Miss Elsie Cain, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Constance Ferebee, Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. Maude Williams, Lexington, and Mrs. Bessie Coffey, also of Lexington.

They are assisted in carrying the work to the plantation by Miss Ida L. Jackson, Oakland, Calif.; Mrs. Ruth Handy, New York; Miss Erma Barbour, Washington, D. C.; Miss Ella Payne, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Marion Carter, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Alice Avery, New York; Miss Nellie Jackson, Oakland, Calif.; James Randall, Lexington, and Benjamin Cooper, county farm demonstrator of Lexington.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
STAR TIMES

AUG 28 1935

HIGH CITY DEATH RATES.

Health Department statistics for last year showing that St. Louis had next to the highest death rate in the United States for cities of more than 500,000 population do not look any better because Boston makes a worse showing. The rate for St. Louis was 13.99 deaths per 1,000 population, as compared with the Boston rate of 14.24. Boston is a well-governed city which spends far more for virtually all of its municipal services than St. Louis spends. Yet it stood at the bottom of the list as far as health results show. Evidently the two cities had something in common that caused the two death rates to be so near alike.

Health Commissioner Bredeck blames the situation in St. Louis on the department's lack of funds for health protection. There was only 53 cents per capita available, as compared, for example, with 90 cents spent by Detroit. St. Louis was near the bottom of the list in health expenditures, but it is evident that other causes must have contributed to the high death rate here besides lack of funds for health protection. Boston spent more than St. Louis and made a worse showing.

Dr. Bredeck says that, contrary to general belief, the large Negro population here was not an appreciable factor in the large ratio of deaths. Is it not altogether likely that, as much or more than anything else, the high death rate in both St. Louis and Boston was due to the old, insanitary and over-crowded tenements that exist in the older sections of both cities and which both cities have tolerated for years? There are miles of narrow, crowded streets in the older parts of Boston faced by ramshackle brick rookeries where human beings literally swarm. In the older part of St. Louis there are old tenements of a different type, but even worse. They are utterly unfit for human habitation—breeders of disease and death.

These 1934 death rate figures are an argument for the slum clearance projects that the Federal Government is sponsoring and helping to finance as part of the New Deal. The figures carry their own appeal for local support of these projects. The health of no part of any city is secure when

disease and death lurk in some other part of it.

NEW YORK'S HEALTH PROBLEM.

In the Quarterly Bulletin of the Health Department, made public by Dr. John L. Rice, Commissioner of Health, the numerical strength of New York City's foreign born population is given. While the Negro cannot be listed in this category, being preponderantly a native product, he is included in the statistical information imparted. It is pointed out that the Russian-born makes up a group as large as the city of Odessa, the German-born about equal the combined populations of Muenster and Wuerzburg, the Italian-born equal the entire populations of Venice and Messina and the Negro exceeds the entire populations of Atlanta and Savannah combined. The Jews, about 2,500,000 exceed the population of Palestine.

Diabetes is prevalent among Jews and Italians. The Puerto Rican group, about half the population of San Juan, is said to have a tuberculosis rate six times higher than the average population and shows an undue prevalence of parasitic infections, such as hookworm, amebiasis and filariasis. The tuberculosis death rate and infant mortality are said to be high among local Negroes. The Chinese population, while numerically small, is large enough to present a definite health problem.

Dr. E. P. Roberts, for fourteen years a medical inspector in the New York Health Department, defines tuberculosis as an "economic disease." "Tuberculosis is not inherited but primarily a resultant from environmental influences," declare this medical authority, who cites overcrowding, lack of proper nourishment and suitable clothing and failure to observe, through ignorance, the laws of hygiene, as among the contributory factors.

New York City can play a prominent part in reducing the tuberculosis death rate and infant mortality among its Negro population by providing the masses with better housing facilities and helping to wipe out the color line in the field of employment.

MANHATTAN'S HEALTHIEST!



The Chicago Defender
Frances Bologna, 13, and Frank Dixon, 15, chosen the healthiest children in New York by the Children's Aid society, enjoy a bottle of milk together in honor of the occasion. More than 10,000 children of all races took part in the tournament. This could only happen in a place like New York where children of all races go to school together. *Chicago, Ill.*

—Acme Photo

New York Herald-Tribune

JUN 25 1935

N.Y. Negroes 1st In Tuberculosis List, Dublin Says

Doctor Urges Association
at Saranac Lake to Con-
centrate Efforts on Them

Dr. Gardner Is Honored

Gets Trudeau Medal for
His Work in Silicosis

Special to the Herald Tribune

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., June 24.—

Dr. Louis I. Dublin, third vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, told the National Conference of Tuberculosis Secretaries at luncheon here today to concentrate their future efforts in overcoming tuberculosis on three major groups—Negroes, industrial workers and young girls. The luncheon was part of the program of the annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association.

"The outstanding job to be done is in tuberculosis among Negroes," Dr. Dublin said. "The cards are stacked against them from their birth to their death. The conditions under which they live and their death rate from tuberculosis are shameful. There are 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States, and they have five or six times as much tuberculosis as whites. In New York City Negroes compose only 5 per cent of the population, yet they contribute 25 per cent of the annual tuberculosis death rate."

It was announced tonight that the Trudeau medal, bestowed annually in recognition of distinguished contributions to the control of tuberculosis, had been awarded to Dr. Leroy U. Gardner, director of the Saranac Laboratory and former pathologist of the Trudeau Foundation. The medal is awarded in memory of Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau, "father of the sanatorium movement in America." It was here fifty years ago that Dr. Trudeau opened his "little red cottage" as a sanatorium for the treatment of tubercular patients according to the method he had used in curing himself, a method emphasizing the value of rest.

Study in Dust Trades Cited

The award to Dr. Gardner was "for important work in pathology of tuberculosis and particularly on the relation of tuberculosis on silicosis, a disease of the lungs caused by prolonged inhalation of quartz and granite dust." Dr. Gardner has developed effective organizations throughout the

country for study and control of tuberculosis in the South-End to demand the removal of these books from the school.

On the committee on award were: Dr. Edmond R. Long, of Philadelphia, chairman; Dr. E. R. Baldwin, Dr. Eugene L. Opie, Dr. Henry Sewell, Dr. Allen K. Krause, Dr. Lawrason Brown, Dr. William Snow Miller, all of whom had received the medal.

Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director of the National Tuberculosis Association, New York City, said in an address before the American Sanatorium Association today that the Hamilton County (Cincinnati) Tuberculosis Sanatorium was the leader of the entire country in the field of social and economic rehabilitation of the tuberculous, because it was the first sanatorium in the history of the tuberculosis campaign to appoint a director of social and economic services. Dr. Emerson, described the rehabilitation program of the Tuberculosis Association, and said it was a new field in which no research had ever been done. "It may have far-reaching effects on the methods of social treatment," he said.

To Dedicate Cottage Today

Dr. Kennon Dunham, president, launched the association's three-day annual meeting at a general meeting tonight with a eulogy of Dr. Trudeau. He quoted Lincoln's Gettysburg address and said: "His words are as applicable to our work today as they were to his day and need. For we, too, are engaged in a great war. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come here for a dedication."

Tomorrow the Trudeau cottage will be dedicated in ceremonies led by Dr. Dunham, and a bronze plaque, designed by a patient at Trudeau Sanatorium, will be unveiled. Mrs. Carolyn P. Lindsay, of Albany, will be the guest of honor. She is sixty-eight years old, the oldest living former patient of the sanatorium.

Boston Surveys Show High Negro Mortality Rates

BOSTON, Mass., June 30.—Infant, maternal, tuberculosis and pellagra death rates are from two to three times as high in Negro districts as they are in white districts here, a report given at the fourth regular meeting of the Provisional Committee for Equal Rights made public today reveals.

The report showed that there is only one district nurse for each 25 to 35 thousand Negroes who, due to the increased exploitation, are less able to provide medical care for themselves than any other group.

Another fact brought out was that school books in the South-end have slurring references to Negroes. It was decided to call a mass open-air meeting on Thursday, July 11,

Health - 1935.

SANITARY N. C. Post
November 27, 1935

Rosenwald Money Sent To N. C. For Negro Health Work

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 27 (AP)—The Julius Rosenwald Foundation has chosen North Carolina as a field of experiment in setting up a state public health service for the negro race.

Announcement by Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, state health officer, said a plan suggested by him in conference with foundation officials had been approved and a fund of \$3,900 for the first year's work allotted.

He said if the plan is successful in North Carolina, it will be adopted in other states.

A negro physician, working with the state health department, will attempt to stimulate a health-conscious attitude among the in the state.

RECORD
November 27, 1935

Health Service For Negro Race To Be Promoted

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A negro physician, working with the state health department, will attempt to stimulate a health-conscious attitude among the negroes in the state.

Observer
November 29, 1935

No Color In Health

Undoubtedly valuable will be the new public health service for the advancement of health work among the Negro race which is being established by the State Board of Health in cooperation with the Julius Rosenwald Fund. At the same time it ought to be said that there is no such thing as public health among Negroes alone or public

North Carolina.

health among white people alone. No color line is possible in pathology. The disease that moves through the Negro sections of the South goes straight into the homes of white people through the cook pot, the wash pot and all the other symbols of the intimate relationships of the two races living and working together. Any move to improve the health of the Negroes of the South is an immediate move to improve the health of all the people of the South. There can, indeed, be no intelligent work for the improvement of the public health in the Southern states which does not realize that all must be saved from the ravages of disease if any are to be saved from them.

RECORD
December 6, 1935

Negro Health Service Established In State

NORTH Carolina yesterday became the first of the United States to set up public health service for the advancement of health work among the Negro race.

Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, State Health Officer, announced the establishment of the service, which was made possible through the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and said a Negro staff member will be named within the next few weeks to carry on the work within the State.

Establishment of the service follows a conference here several weeks ago between Dr. Reynolds and Dr. W. W. Peter, representative of the fund. The State Health Department was granted \$3,900 for the first year's work and half that amount will be contributed for the second year thereafter.

Commenting on the establishment of the service, Dr. Peter

said: "This is the first undertaking of its kind in the history of the state public health administration in the country and the North Carolina State Board of Health and its staff will lend every assistance toward making this experiment effective in the public health in the State through planning guidance, followup and enlistment of professional and public understanding and support."

"For the further purpose of sharing information with any other State health department which may be interested adequate records of work done successfully and unsuccessfully, will be kept and shared with responsible authorities."

If the experiment in this State proves successful, it will be tried in other states, it was indicated.

"Just what this system will prove, I cannot say," replied Dr. Reynolds to question as to its success. We may find it will be a boon to a boon to a new area in public health service in the South and even in the whole United States."

If the work of the first year justifies continues continuance Dr. Reynolds said, budgetary provision for the future will be requested by the department from Federal or other available funds.

RECORD
November 27, 1935

Dr. L. C. Holliday Is Again

Working In Negro Schools
Dr. R. M. Bule, county health director, yesterday announced that Dr. L. C. Holliday, negro dentist, has been reassigned to the rural Guilford schools and began his work at Gibsonville, from where he will go to Sedalia, McLeansville, Mount Zion and the other negro schools.

Dr. Robert Masten is the dentist in the white schools. He is working at the Nathanael Greene school this week and next will go to Whitsett.

RECORD
December 2, 1935

ANOTHER "FIRST" WE CAN REALLY BOAST ABOUT.

North Carolina last week attained the unique distinction of becoming the first State in the Union to set up a public health service for its Negro population. Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, state health officer, in cooperation with administrators of the Julius Rosenwald fund, has launched a program which is expected to affect materially the welfare of colored citizens throughout the Commonwealth as it moves forward.

This honor adds to others which have in times past been attained by our State health department, long regarded as one of the most progressive and efficient in the world. Unfortunately, the retrenchment program of the State government brought about by the exigencies of the depression has left the department with woefully inadequate funds with which to perform its functions and expand its services.

Despite the progress we have made as a State, North Carolina has but scratched the surface in the field of public health. In some isolated instances local health units have been able to carry on limited functions for the benefit of the colored people within recent years, but in the State as a whole this phase of the matter has not been attempted.

The State should have as its goal the establishment of county or district health departments dedicated to the service of both races in all sections of the State. It is no less important or safeguarding the health of our Negroes than our whites, and it is to be hoped that the preliminary work just started by Dr. Reynolds will eventually and rapidly spread to all corners of the State.

RECORD
December 11, 1935

NEGRO PHYSICIAN IS SOUGHT FOR COUNTY

Health Board Asks State To Assign New Rosenwald Doctor To Durham

A resolution requesting the service of a Negro physician, who is to be assigned to the state board of health by the Rosenwald foundation, was passed by the county board of health at its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon.

S. F. Faucette, who has been added to the staff as sanitary inspector, formally was elected a member of the county health department.

Superintendent J. H. Epperson reported that information has been received from the state WPA officials that the drainage project application had been approved and that work in this county is to start "on or about December 16." The board requested that 20 men be assigned to mosquito control work in the county.

The school immunization program was completed last month, with a total of 946 first- and second-grade children receiving the preventative treatment, this was reported. Approximately 65 percent of all the children in Durham county in these two grades have received the treatment. The district nurses reported that satisfactory progress

RECORD
December 11, 1935

GATE CITY PHYSICIAN TO HEAD NEGRO HEALTH UNIT

Raleigh, Dec. 10.—(AP)—Dr. Walter Jones Hughes, Negro physician of Greensboro, has been named head of the new public health service for Negroes under the North Carolina department of health.

Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, state health officer, announced the appointment. The service, first for Negroes conducted by one of the states, was established in North Carolina through cooperation with the Julius Rosenwald fund.

Hughes has been practicing in Greensboro for several years and is president of the Old North State Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical society, a Negro organization. He is a graduate of Lincoln university in Pennsylvania and the Meharry Medical college in Nashville, Tenn. He has engaged in venereal disease control with the Mississippi and North Carolina state health boards and with the United States public health service.

children in the first, third, and fifth grades, the superintendent reported.

At present, Dr. H. F. Reading, assisted by the district nurses, is conducting the routine examination of pre-school age.

Health-1935

North Carolina.

Wilmington, N. C. News
January 8, 1935

Health Conditions Among Negroes Found Deplorable

Health conditions among Wilmington negroes are not only deplorable but dangerous to the entire community, Dr. Foster Burnett, colored physician, said in a statement last night.

The physician, who has been out-standing in his efforts for better hospitalization and medical care of members of his race here, pointed out that space available for negroes in both the James Walker Memorial and Community hospitals is so congested that it is virtually impossible for a negro patient to enter either institution.

The result is that negro patients are dying for lack of hospitalization, he declared. Dr. Burnett called attention to a case that came to his attention late last night, that of Lula Haynes, colored, 205 Bladen street, whose daughter, Annie Ruth, 11, became ill of appendicitis last Friday night and until last night had been unable to obtain hospitalization, despite appeals to the county physician, county health officer, and both public hospitals. Finally Dr. Burnett gave the woman 25 cents with which to hire a taxi and sent the child to Community (colored) hospital, where a pallet was spread on the floor and the child was placed there. Her condition was described as serious. Unmistakable symptoms of appendicitis had been observed since Friday.

"Tonight I called at James Walker Memorial hospital to ask admittance for a colored man suffering from pneumonia," Dr. Burnett said. "The capacity of the hospital is 45 beds for colored persons. The capacity of Community hospital is 30 beds. Both are filled to overflowing with colored patients. Neither could take care of this man."

"In my practice," Dr. Burnett said, "I find a large number of persons suffering from want of medical care, and not only that, the homes of white persons and other persons with whom they come into contact are endangered. So large is the number of 'relief' cases that when the health department is called on a case, it sometimes requires two or three days for the county physician to reach the needy case."

The Community hospital has not enough appropriations to enable it

part by poverty, negroes are exposed to dire danger if an epidemic should break out, said Dr. Burnett. "People are dying unnecessarily," he asserted. "What I advocate is proper care of the sick, disregarding all other considerations."

LOCAL NEGROES IN CLEANUP CAMPAIGN

Prize Will Be Awarded for Cleanest Back Yard, Announced

Negroes throughout the city are in the midst of back-yard clean-up week and are striving to see which person can have the best back yard from the standpoint of cleanliness for the prize that is slated to be given this week-end, city health department officials disclosed today.

The Negro Civic club is sponsoring the movement, cooperating with other civic organizations, and Ella Battle, FERE teacher, is supervising the inspection.

Inspection will be made at the end of the week to determine the cleanest yard, and then a prize will be awarded. The health department will aid in inspection.

Last week the Negro schools observed National Negro health week locally and health department officials and others spoke to different groups on various phases of health and cleanliness.

GREENSBORO, N. C. NEWS

APR 5 1935
IN REVERSE.

It is learned from the public prints that the county commissioners at their last session "toyed with the suggestion that they make an outright gift of the Guilford tuberculosis sanatorium to the state, but took no definite action along that line apart from expressing general approval of the idea."

The suggestion, it is further set forth, came while the commissioners were discussing the spread of tuberculosis in the county. In that connection the need for increased facilities was emphasized, particularly for negroes as there are only

10 beds for negro patients and discrimination is being alleged.

In other words, there is an increasing need for the institution, the worth of which no one will question; the spread of tuberculosis is becoming a greater menace and something must be done to aid negro citizens, which incidentally, will mean protection for the citizenry of the county as a whole. The commissioners are exceedingly anxious to do something about the situation;

hence it is suggested that the hospital might be given outright to the state.

But how that would meet the county's need or responsibility remains to be shown. As it is now the institution is for Guilford county residents and in that capacity is too small. If it was given to the state, it is not conceived that such a large number of Guilfordians would be admitted; citizens of the other 99 counties would presumably have the same rights and demands.

Guilford county residents would, it seems reasonable to surmise, graduate weekly give way before North Carolinians. It isn't adequate for Guilfordians as such; how would it serve them any more adequately or effectively on a state-wide operating bases?

The suggestion may be an excellent idea; but so far as the pressing problem of greater need is concerned, it appears to the Daily News to have only one operating gear, and that reverse.

Durham, N. C. Herald
April 25, 1935

NEGRO DENTIST IS ASKED FOR COUNTY

Citizens Council Urges Adequate Service For Children—Adopt Resolutions

Resolutions calling for the Durham county health department to provide more adequate dental service for Negro children of the county have been

adopted by the Durham Council of Social Agencies. They will be formerly presented to the health board at its next meeting.

The resolution stipulates that \$1,200 be added to the department's budget next year for the employment of a Negro dentist for a period of six months to correct dental defects among children between the ages of six and 13 in the city and county.

Heretofore a Negro dentist has been available in this county for about three months each year, compensated through the assistance of the state health department and the use of federal funds.

Winston Salem, N. C.
SENTINEL

MAY 1 1935

A Crying Need

The Sentinel heartily endorses the resolution of the Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce asking the city and county to undertake a co-ordinated program for control of venereal diseases. The proposed program calls for substantial appropriations from city and county for the operation of clinics where free examination and treatment would be given to the citizens.

The need for such a program, or measures even more drastic, is flagrantly conspicuous. The prevalence of these diseases is such as to constitute a menace to the public health. A survey was made here a few years ago, and if we remember the figures correctly, it was estimated more than 30 per cent. of the Negroes and about 12 per cent. of the white population were infected with syphilis alone, not to mention the astounding number of other venereal cases.

This is an alarming situation. Think of it, one out of every 10 persons with whom you shake hands has a venereal disease, and one out of every four Negroes who prepare your meals, nurse your children or otherwise serve your family are carriers of this dread malady. It is inevitable that there should be many innocent victims to a disease which is rampant on every hand.

There have been deplorable instances in Winston-Salem, that will show the true extent of this menace. There was the case of one family which needed a cook and received applications from four Negro women and girls. Each applicant was required to take the Wasserman test. Three had syphilis. Then there was the case of another family which did not require a

physical examination of a Negro nursemaid who had been serving the family for several years. Eventually two small children with whom the nursemaid came in daily contact were taken sick. The doctor found syphilis germs in their blood stream, contracted from their nurse whom no one had suspected of being infected.

About two years ago a city ordinance was drawn which provided for compulsory examination of all nurses, cooks and servants in private homes. It was submitted to the board of aldermen, which tabled it without a vote. We contended then, and still insist, that proposed ordinance should be made law.

May 17, 1935

COUNTY REFUSES TO HIRE NEGRO DENTIST

Health Board Agree Services Are Needed But Oppose Increasing Expenses

The Durham board of health has voted unfavorably on a proposal that an extra \$1,200 be included in the health budget for 1935-36 to provide a Negro dentist for clinic service in the city and county.

The proposal had been made by the Durham Council for Social Agencies. In voting it down, members of the health board said they were unwilling to add to the expenditures of the health budget at the present time.

During the 1934-35 fiscal year, Negro dental clinic service was provided for six months, half of the necessary funds being obtained from federal relief authorities and the other half

May 16, 1935

HEALTH BOARD NOT TO EMPLOY NEGRO DENTIST

Turns Down Proposal of Council of Social Agencies—Not to Increase Budget

Thumbs have been turned down by the county board of health upon

the recommendation of the Durham Cabarrus County Health Department Council of Social Agencies that the health budget be increased to permit the employment of a Negro dentist. Admitting the need of more adequate attention of the dental phase of health work, the health board deemed it inadvisable to increase the department's budget at this time.

Announcement of the action of the board was made today by J. H. Epperson, superintendent of the health department. With the announcement, hope was expressed that the department might be able to again procure financial aid of the federal government and the state health department for the operation of dental clinics throughout the county for Negro children.

At the April meeting of the council of social agencies a resolution was adopted requesting the health board to add the sum of \$1,200 to its budget for the new fiscal year. This fund would, under the recommendation, have been applied to the employment of a Negro dentist for a six-months period and would assure the colored children of the city and the county adequate dental attention. Its adoption by the health board would have assured the Negro children of the same dental attention that is given the white children.

Because of the action of the health board, the Negro children of the city and county will not have dental attention unless the federal relief fund and the state health fund are made available. Last year, according to Dr. Epperson, the Negro children were given six months of dental attention. Three months of this time were cared for through funds secured from the relief funds and the state health fund. The other three months were cared for by special appropriation of the Durham board of county commissioners. The federal appropriation was based on set cost schedule for dental attention required by children whose families were on the relief list.

The health board, according to the superintendent, is fully aware of the value of the dental clinics but did not feel justified in adding the proposed \$1,200 to the budget. People are tired of the ever-increasing taxes, he said.

Concord, N. C. Tribune
May 23, 1935
FIFTEEN COLORED WOMEN COMPLETE SPECIAL COURSES

These Women Took Special Courses In Midwifery And Have Been Licensed To Practice In County:

As a part of the program for the

protection of mothers and infants,

the recommendation of the Durham Cabarrus County Health Department Council of Social Agencies that the health budget be increased to permit the employment of a Negro dentist. Admitting the need of more adequate attention of the dental phase of health work, the health board deemed it inadvisable to increase the department's budget at this time.

The following women are licensed to practice midwifery in Cabarrus county during the ensuing year: Emily Alexander, Katie Alexander, Lunda Freeman, Julia Bost, Annie Brown, Sophia Edwards, Rosa Howard, Adeline Miller, Sallie Pearson, Sallie Pharr, Anna Sanders, Lena Staton, Maggie Tucker, Minnie Watts, Salina Wilson.

Two other women will be certificated a little later.

Approximately one baby in every 10 born in Cabarrus county is delivered by a midwife and it is the purpose of the health department to render the service performed by these women as safe as possible. It is gratifying to report that they show a very fine spirit of co-operation.

GREENSBORO, N. C. NEWS

JUL 26 1935
A SURGEON AND HIS STITCHES.

When the High Point doctor on two successive nights removed stitches from negro flesh, stitches that he had just placed there for reasons best known to his own skill and ability, because of a disagreement over the fees, he was emphasizing a need for a change in the economics of medicine.

There is disagreement as to the motive for the removal of those stitches. The two negroes who were incensed at the treatment told the prosecuting attorney that the stitches were taken out and the wounds left open after they had refused to turn over what little money they had to the surgeon. Dr. E. A. Sumner, the indicted surgeon, said to the Daily News bureau at High Point that he took the stitches out only after he was requested to do so by the patients, who said they would rather have them out than pay any money. In further defense of his action Dr. Sumner said that the injuries were minor and leaving out stitches would have little consequence.

Nevertheless there remains the fact that he sewed the flesh after his own examination. If the stitches were inconsequential, surely this surgeon would not have taken the time to use his needle.

Nobody denies that the man of medicine who has spent a good portion of his mature life in acquiring knowledge necessary to his profession is worthy of his hire. On the other hand it would be generally admitted that a human being, be he white or black, poor or wealthy, is entitled to reasonable medical service, in times of emergency. If he can pay for it, it is a tribute to his thriftiness. If he can't pay for it then he is a community and professional responsibility.

Many physicians, including several in this state, have been outspoken against socialized medicine. They ask that fees be left a matter of contract between doctor and patient.

They may be right but they ought to have some suggestion to care for such cases as were presented to this High Point surgeon, a suggestion that will provide surgeon's pay, without him having to levy on the injury itself.

NO LAUGHING MATTER

THERE has been a considerable amount of fun poked at the anti-rabies law passed by the last session of legislature, no little grumbling provoked by it from officials who disliked the trouble of putting it in effect, and still more grumbling by some dog owners who considered it to be so much piffle to have a dog vaccinated. As a result of all this the law has not been enforced, and stray dogs continue to run about the country, some of them infected with rabies and occasionally biting some person is bitten, necessitating the painful anti-rabies treatment. Last week a negro child in Raleigh died the horrible death that rabies inflicts. A few weeks ago a white child in another part of the state succumbed to this rare but terrible disease. These deaths are anything except funny. Likewise the suffering and sorrow of them outweigh all the grumbling of politicians who are afraid of the political consequences of disturbing the feeling of the owner of a coon dog. They are of greater consequence than all of the dogs of those who claim it to be too much bother to have them vaccinated or muzzled.

NEWS

Leakerville, N.C.
OCT 31 1935

Whether the dog law, laughed at and cursed, would prevent such deaths from mad dogs if they were properly enforced, we can't say. But we do say, if that law is not practical, certainly a law that is practical and will put an end to mad dogs running about the country should be written and enforced.—The Gates County Index.

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Health-1935

Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SUN TELEGRAPH

OCT 7 1935

A Great Negro Plague

Tuberculosis Takes Terrific Toll of Allegheny
County's Colored Population

Tuberculosis is sometimes called "the great white plague," but some figures just published by the Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society in preparation for its 1935 sale of Christmas Seals suggest that "great Negro plague" might now be a more appropriate name.

The death rate from this disease in Pennsylvania has been reduced from 151 per 100,000 of population in 1906 to 50.6 in 1934—an eloquent testimonial to the value of preventive work.

But while white persons are less likely to contract it than formerly, tuberculosis continues to take terrific toll of colored people, especially in Pittsburgh.

The tuberculosis death rate for the white population of Allegheny County is now down to 46.6 per 100,000 of population, but for the Negro population it is 262.6, or more than five times as high.

The need for a vigorous campaign among the colored people for the eradication of this disease is obvious.

The progress that has been made in reducing the white mortality rate makes it virtually certain that with adequate public health service tuberculosis can be made less of a menace to Negroes, too.

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Winston Salem, N. C.
JOURNAL

JAN 3 1935

Safer Than Home Cooking?

Restaurants and lunch rooms in Winston-Salem have rapidly increased during the past few years, and while this development has been in process, the eating places of the city have made great forward strides in sanitation.

According to a recent report of the city food stores inspector, R. L. Wagner, there are 167 inspected cafes and cafeterias in Winston-Salem. Of this number, 72 white and 37 colored establishments have the "Grade A" rating, while 19 white and 27 colored safes have a "Grade B" rating. Only one white and one colored establishment have the "C" rating.

Thus over one-third of the eating places in the city have the "Grade A" rating, requirements for which are based upon sanitary conditions in the establishment, protection of foods, the health of the employees, etc.

The total number of inspected cafes affords an eating place for every 444 persons. At these cafes the customer is assured protection against disease germs and tainted foods, for places which do not maintain high sanitary standards and require health certificates from their employees are either forced to close their doors or receive such low ratings that they are virtually forced to suspend business. The alternative is to raise their rating by complying with the sanitary regulations.

Hence the people of the city are provided ample facilities for eating downtown and are assured of clean food and good cooking. In one respect the downtown diner may be better off from the health angle than he is at home, since the cafe managers are compelled to see that every person who works in their establishments has a health certificate, while no such requirements apply to the family cooks.

Columbia, S. C. State
February 14, 1935

COMBATS DISEASE AMONG NEGROES

C. St. C. Guild, a field worker for the National Tuberculosis association, is in Columbia to meet with various groups in the interest of tuberculosis among the Negroes. He coming here under the auspices of the Rosenwald foundation as well as the national tuberculosis group. The State Tuberculosis association will arrange conferences for him.

New York Evening Post

FEB 25 1935

CAROLINA NEGROES EAT RED CLAY TO CURE HOOKWORM

Habit Persists After Disease
Has Been Overcome, Health
Official Says

EARTH FEAST OFTEN
A SOCIAL CUSTOM

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 25 (AP).—Clay is a standard article of diet for hundreds of people, mostly Negroes, in this section of the South. Whole hillsides of the red earth are pock-marked with excavations, scooped out by bare hands, dug with tablespoons or gouged out with knives.

They are the "dinner tables" of the clay-eaters. Colonies of them, hungering for the heavy red soil, swallow it by the handful until their mouths, teeth and saliva take on a red-brick hue.

Prompted by an instinctive craving that clay is "good for what ails yuh," those who eat it frequently become habitual indulgers after curing themselves of hookworm, the disease that is believed to arouse the urge to partake.

Due to Hookworm
Dr. James A. Hayne, State health

officer of South Carolina, who hasin tuberculosis, and especiallyand will be interested in the possi-
made an extensive study of theamong the colored people, is al-
custom, says the abnormal appetitesways serious. It is having a tre-
long have been recognized as due mendent effect upon their mor-
to hookworm. tality rate, as shown by the fac-

He believes the craving for clay probably originated from a de-
ficiency of iron or some similar substance in the diets of hookworm victims.

The theory that the red clay, which takes its color from ferrous matter, really benefits hookworm sufferers is strengthened by an official survey that showed the disease is more prevalent in the sandy coastal area and the rocky mountainous districts of the State than in the clay area of the Piedmont section.

Although hookworm is rarer now, due to organized combat by public health officials, Dr. Haynes said the habit of clay-eating often persists after the disease has been overcome.

"They somehow get to like it," he explained, "and they won't stop. They will tell you 'It tastes so good.'"

In some sections a clay feast is a kind of social occasion, in which whole communities gather and eat it.

Some prefer to eat it "raw and fresh from the ground." Others, who like it dried, preserve it in jars to be nibbled on occasion like candy.

Hartsville, S. C. Messenger
March 7, 1935

TUBERCULOSIS NEED URGENT

Dr. Hood Shows Remark-
able Success in Con-
ducting Hospital.

A recent report of the Darling-Florence Tuberculosis Association reveals a desperate need for aid for the negro tubercular patients. As conditions now are, colored patients may apply for admission and actually suffer serious consequences before there is possible room for them.

Dr. McLeod states that delay

and especiallyand will be interested in the possi-
bilities of improving the living and health conditions of negroes in Anderson county.

Cards will be mailed out to leaders of the negro groups in the county and they have been requested to cooperate in making this new movement a success.

Anderson, S. C. Independent Trail.
April 17, 1935

TUBERCULAR MENACE
Recommendation that \$300,000 be spent for buildings and equipment at the State Sanatorium to care for negro tubercular patients has been made to Governor Johnston by the South Carolina Planning board.

This particular recommendation should receive special consideration, and loan from the federal government for such a project should be sought immediately.

It is a known fact that there are more negro tuberculars than white in South Carolina, yet the facilities at the state hospital at the present time provide care for less than a score of negroes.

Anderson, S. C. Record
March 20, 1935

Negro Leaders Planning Rally

Efforts to Interest Group in
Health Work in County
To Be Made.

Negro leaders of Anderson county as well as some white patrons interested in the work will meet sometime during April, probably the first Friday of the month at Reed street school for the purpose of perfecting an organization to push anti-tuberculosis work in that race in this section, it was learned today at the Anderson Tuberculosis headquarters in the city.

The meeting will be held during the observance of national negro health week. Leaders of the race in this section will be organized into groups in their respective districts

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Columbia, S. C. State
April 15, 1935

NEGRO TEACHERS RECEIVE FACTS ON TUBERCULOSIS

**Richland Supports Seal
Sale Campaign to Com-
bat Disease—Ball De-
livers Address at Meet-
ing.**

An entirely new note against tuberculosis was sounded by Dr. R. W. Ball, physician for Richland county in an address at the final 1934-35 monthly meeting of Richland Negro teachers when he asked, "How many of you would kill a child for \$300?"

Statistics giving the number of deaths from tuberculosis among Negroes in Richland and the probable number of open or active cases and contacts according to the number of deaths from the disease were given. Doctor Ball stressed the importance of an intensive tuberculosis program among Negroes in Richland because of the high incidence of the disease here, and emphatically said that during the next school year every pupil and teacher must take the tuberculin test, and if necessary, x-ray and physical examinations in an effort to trace the disease to its last vestige in the county.

By legislative act, the state of South Carolina provides for the protection of its pupils by prohibiting persons infected with tuberculosis or other infectious disease from teaching in the public schools of the state. The act further requires that any person applying for the position of teacher in the public schools must first secure a health certificate from a reputable physician declaring that person has not an open or active infectious stage of tuberculosis or any other disease. Doctor Ball said that if a teacher having tuberculosis should die and cause the death of a pupil she had killed that child for the amount of salary paid her for that year.

The teachers were keenly interested in the model of a portable, demountable shack made by Doctor Ball. These shacks are to be used to house tuberculosis patients who cannot get space at the sanatorium. Doctor Ball explained that breaking the contact or keeping the sick away from the well is a most important means of decreasing the death rate from the disease. The material for these shacks costs about \$40. They will be built by the FERA. Material for the first one is being given by Mr. Citron, one of Columbia's leading wholesale merchants. A percentage of the seal sale funds will build a very limited shack. Since the disease is so widespread and the need an obvious one, it is believed that individuals and organizations among white and Negro groups will follow the path blazed by Mr. Citron.

That the Richland Negro population will give Doctor Ball full co-operation in this matter is shown by the fact that they asked to co-operate by taking a definite stand in the program and the full responsibility of running their seal sale. The amount of interest created by the Richland Negro seal sale committee affiliated with the Richland Anti-Tuberculosis association carried the Negro seal sale from an approximate total of \$40 in 1932 to over \$500 in 1934. A part of these funds are paying for the services of a Negro tuberculosis nurse, Jennie Trezevant, who offers besides care and comfort to persons who are down with the disease and instructs families how to prevent or check the spread of infection in the home. She also advises persons who may have tuberculosis to seek examination at the Richland clinics held at Columbia hospital five days each week.

Doctor Ball was introduced to the group by M. M. Simkins, director of Negro program, South Carolina Tuberculosis association.

Anderson, S. C., Mail
May 22, 1935

Says Funds Given To Negro T. B. Work

Referring to a Daily Mail story in connection with tuberculosis work among negroes in the area and the lack of funds to carry out a necessary program. Mrs. Jane Rogers, secretary of the county tuberculosis association, said that the association and white people contribute to the work every year.

Yesterday's story said that Nurse Mary Fordam, veteran tuberculosis worker among negroes, received no compensation from the association or from white people except for occasional contributions as a result of house-to-house calls.

The negro worker stated that the problem of the disease among negroes in this vicinity is so severe at this time that contributions, other than those received from the sale of seals among negroes, are needed badly.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 16, 1935

HEALTH WORK PRAISED Tuberculosis Association Wins Commendation

The Charleston county Tuberculosis association has received special notice in commendation for their report on National Negro Health Week, sent to Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, director of the United States Public Health service. In a letter received by the local association from Dr. Brown, he says that although there is a special form acknowledgment for these reports, so thorough and efficient was the report sent in by the Charleston county association that it warranted special mention.

The letter said, in part: "The several types of activities reported indicate not only immediate health

Week achievement, but also a continuing interest and influence in a year-round program for health improvement."

Orangeburg, S. C., Democrat
July 27, 1935

Negro Teachers Study Health

One of the outstanding features in the 1935 summer session for teachers at State College was the course in health education offered by Mrs. A. W. Simkins, director of the Negro program of the South Carolina Tuberculosis Association. This course had an enrollment of almost one hundred teachers representing thirty-one counties. Special stress was placed on the importance of the individual in the promotion of better health in any community.

Effort was made at every opportunity to gain the participation of the student teachers in this work since that participation and the actual achievement in improved health behavior of each student of health are of greater importance than abstract knowledge.

A definite portion of the time was given to the study of minor physical and mental defects that might hinder pupils in doing their best work. Specific practices and equipment necessary for a healthful atmosphere in the school or classroom were discussed. Among these were individual drinking service, handwashing equipment, vaccination and immunization, testing of hearing and vision, morning and cleanliness inspections with special reference to symptoms of children's diseases during their prevalence in the local community; and the value of a sympathetic understanding between patrons and teachers, and between school trustees and other school officials in the promotion of healthful conditions at school. Copies of the school health laws of the State of South Carolina were distributed to principals so that they would know their duties as well as what the State will do for them.

Columbia, S. C. Stat
August 18, 1935

Death Rate Not Decreasing From Tuberculosis as From Other Diseases Just Now

The possibility that the fight against tuberculosis in the United States is entering a more serious phase is implied in an announcement of the National Tuberculosis association that a study based on newly assembled data for the years 1928-'32 (the last complete data available) reveals that the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis has not decreased to the same extent as the rate for other forms of the disease. The present death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis is approximately one-half the rate that existed in 1920, whereas the rate for other forms of the disease has been reduced two-thirds over the 1920 rate.

Another striking point revealed by the study is that the disparity between the death rates of white and Negroes in the Southern states has been generally more pronounced in recent years. The study was made under the direction of Miss Jessamine S. Whitney, statistician of the association. Miss Whitney interpreted the report as follows: "The figures seem to show that the tubercle bacillus now has its back against the wall in a last stand against the tuberculosis campaign. From now on we probably shall find it increasingly difficult to lower the annual death rate from the disease. "Pulmonary tuberculosis seizes upon its victim even before symptoms become apparent to him. Until the case is discovered the patient moves about freely, discharging the germs from nose and mouth and infecting others. It is a hopeful note, however, that improved surgical techniques have permitted us to make advances even against pulmonary tuberculosis. "The disease continues to take its heaviest toll between the ages of 15 and 45. Almost 60 per cent. of all tuberculosis deaths occur in this age group. In the age group 15 to 19 tuberculosis mortality for girls continues to be almost twice that for boys and in the succeeding age group 20 to 24, young women still have a death rate 44 per cent. higher than young men of the same age. "Figures for the United States registration area since 1910 show that the trends of both the white and Negroes tuberculosis mortality have been definitely downward, but the Negro rate has not been so consistent on its decline nor has it decreased to the same extent that the white rate has. From 1910 to 1920 the Negro mortality rate experienced a greater decline proportionately, but since then the rate of decrease for white race has been accelerated while the Negro rate has slackened. The result is that the disparity between the races has become more apparent each year. In 1920 the rate was as high as two and one-half to one. But

Columbia, S. C. State
November 3, 1935

NEGROES SET UP SEAL COMMITTEE

C. B. Johnson Named
General Chairman Rich-
land County Committee.

A Negro seal sale committee affiliated with the Richland Anti-Tuberculosis association has been organized to promote the Christmas seal sale among Negroes in the county. A similar committee functioned last year with excellent results, namely, the attainment of a \$500 quota.

C. B. Johnson, principal of the Booker Washington school, is general chairman. L. M. Daniels will serve as mail sale chairman.

Members of the committee will meet this week to formulate definite plans for the campaign.

During the past year an intensive case-finding program was initiated among the Negroes, with 496 persons being examined with 75 positive reactions. Out of the 60 deaths from tuberculosis in Richland county, 49 were among Negroes.

Health-1935

South Carolina

Bamberg
October 17, 1935
Are Negroes Dying Out?

The negro race is failing to reproduce itself, figures recently issued by the bureau of the census show.

In Greenville during 1931, according to the figures, there were only 93 births among the colored population for each 100 deaths. Florence is the only one of seven selected cities in the state where the number of births among the colored people was higher than the number of deaths, and 73 of 87 cities over the south, east, and middle west reported fewer births than deaths.

The bureau points out that it is possible that the excess of deaths over births registered in many of the cities was due, in many cases, to the failure of colored parents to report births.

Figures for the South Carolina cities, exclusive of Greenville, are:

Anderson, 70 births per 100 deaths; Charleston, 86; Columbia, 61; Florence, 103; Spartanburg, 80, and Sumter, 61.

At the same time, every one of the seven cities in the state save Columbia reported an excess of white births over white deaths reported. The figures are:

Greenville, 144 births per 100 deaths; Anderson, 191; Charleston, 155; Columbia, 94; Florence, 101; Spartanburg, 141 and Sumter, no figures given.

The same trend is shown in both white and negro races over the entire area covered by the survey, which included Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New York city, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Large Gathering at Second Annual Tuberculosis Conference

Importance of the Christmas Seal Stressed.

More than 150 persons, representing 20 counties, attended the second annual Christmas Seal Rally and Conference on tuberculosis among Negroes in South Carolina held at Booker T. Washington school, November 2.

Dr. Philip P. Jacobs of the National Tuberculosis, New York City, was the principal speaker. He told the assembly of the growth and work of the association in its fight against tuberculosis.

Dr. Jacobs was introduced by Mrs. D. McL. McDonald, executive secretary of the South Carolina tuberculosis association, who said that Dr. Jacobs had probably trained more tuberculosis workers than any other person in the United States. She spoke of him as a great friend of struggling associations and stated that he was so happy to have him in the State at the time the South Carolina tuberculosis committee was holding its state meeting so Dr. Jacobs could see the keen interest manifested by the leaders in the Negro group.

Dr. Jacobs spoke of those attending the conference as bearers of the word of hope and health to the Negro population at large. He compared them to the twelve apostles who stayed close to the Master for three years in order that they might widen the circle of Christianity to the uttermost parts of the earth. Said Dr. Jacobs, "One could not have dreamed of the present strength of the Christian church had they seen that struggling band two thousand years ago, nor can we begin to imagine the value and ultimate result of your meeting today."

Professor M. F. Whittaker, president of State College, Orangeburg, presided at the morning sessions. Prof. Whittaker is the champion for the 1935 Christmas Seal sale to be promoted by the South Carolina tuberculosis committee. At the opening of the meeting as well as during his luncheon address. A large part of this is done in

dress where he brought greetings to the tuberculosis workers he gave every assurance of his desire to serve the youth of South Carolina in a fight for health.

In speaking to the conference and the importance of meetings of this kind. John P. Burgess, Chairman of the South Carolina Tuberculosis Committee, Orangeburg, said, "No home in South Carolina is safe until the home of even the most underprivileged man in the State is safe. The death-rate from tuberculosis has fallen greatly during the past three decades, but a large percentage of that decrease has not been in our group."

Dr. Jacobs was introduced in South Carolina is 116.2, 100,000 as against 29.4 for whites. South Carolina must make the symptoms of tuberculosis the common knowledge of every man, woman and child, and all must know how to prevent the spread of infection. We meet this year in our second state conference to re-emphasize these facts."

During the session on health education, particular emphasis was placed on the fact that the Negro public must create a more favorable attitude toward general health. The Christmas Seal work is especially because of the scarcity of sanatorium beds for Negro tuberculosis patients. There were 833 tuberculosis deaths among Negroes in South Carolina last year, according to figures stressed by Mrs. C. V. Bing of Alendale. The minimum bed requirement is one for each annual tuberculosis death according to the national tuberculosis association. South Carolina needs 833 beds for the Negroes alone, while she has only 148.

In stressing these figures, Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, director of the Negro program, of the South Carolina tuberculosis association, said that in them we have our greatest challenge for an intensive health education program. Since we do not have the beds, and it will be a long time before we reach that minimum requirement we must make our people conscious of the importance of keeping well as during his luncheon address. A large part of this is done in

the school as well as through other phases of the tuberculosis activities.

Mr. W. A. Perry, principal of Waverly school, Columbia, spoke on what the public school curriculum should include in subject matter for health teaching. After this very instructive address, pupils from Waverly school demonstrated a well taught lesson on the care of the ear. Mr. Sweat had charge of the demonstration.

Christmas Seal playlets to be used during the 1935 sale were given by Waverly school pupils under the direction of Miss A. O. Clark, and by the Booker Washington High school pupils under the direction of Miss E. M. Gray. These instructive playlets were beautifully given. Christmas Seal workers and teachers all over South Carolina will give them during the month of the seal sale which begins Nov. 29.

Other speakers on the program were Miss Jennie McMaster and Miss Blanch Sowell, members of the staff of nurses of the state association.

Eleventh Ward Shoots Memphis Baby Death Record Up

BY GENE RUTLAND

DEATH stalks infants in Memphis to an alarming degree but physicians, scientists, research and welfare workers and city health officials have tracked infant mortality de luxe in Memphis to its apparent retreat of safety—the Eleventh Ward.

With an area not comparable in size to many of the city's newer wards but a population density that is extremely heavy, the Eleventh in the three-year period of 1930, '31 and '32 accounted for one-twelfth of all the baby deaths in the city's 50 wards!

What is the answer—Ignorance or Poverty or both? Governmental authorities will try to determine.

Visiting nurses of the city health department are available but are not as frequently called upon as they might be.

The commonest kind of hygienic precautions frequently are overlooked.

Illness and disease of parents take heavy toll in the lives of infants.

Many foreign born residents and negroes live in the Eleventh and help keep the infant mortality rate up. While this ward is outstanding

there are others that carry on inordinate part of the burden of keeping Memphis high on the roster of cities with unseemly infant mortality rates. Notable among them is the Thirty-fifth Ward in South Memphis where the three-year record totaled 39 deaths of whom 35 were negroes!

Lying east of South Lauderdale and bounded on the north by St. Paul, on the east by Walnut and on the south by the Southern Railroad, the Eleventh Ward is an old residential section, densely populated by descendants of foreign citizens and negroes.

An infant mortality survey in that ward by the Memphis Municipal Housing Commission reveals during 1930-32 that 99 infants died before they were one-year old.

The infant mortality spot map made by the commission reveals that 67 white and 32 negro infants died before they were a year of age. White deaths in this area are more than three times as great as any other ward. The largest number of deaths of negro infants is found in the Thirty-ninth Ward, where 53 infants died during the three-year period.

While the housing commission has chosen seven areas for slum clearance projects, this area where 99

infants have died during the last three years, has not been included.

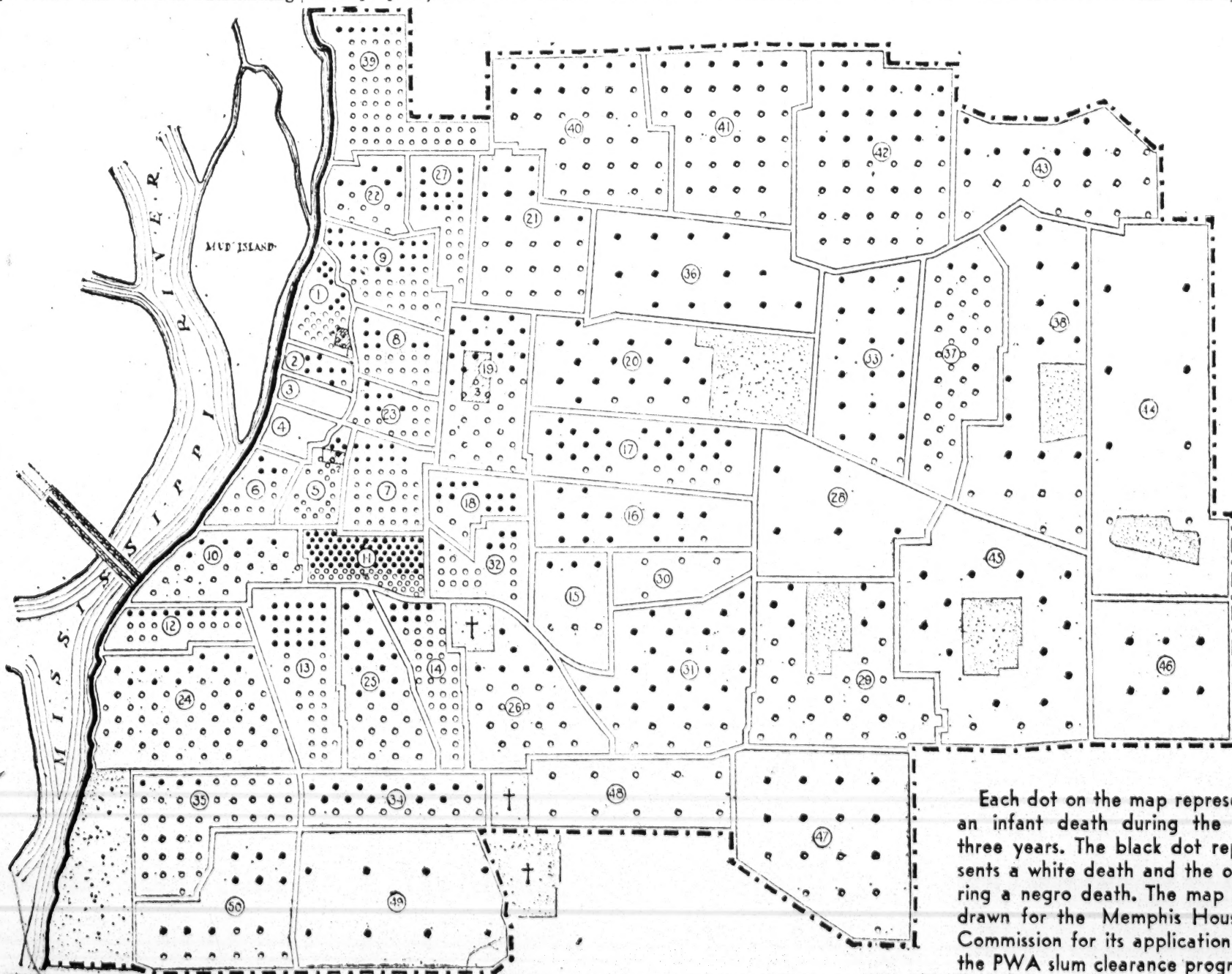
Total deaths during the three-year period in the city are 1,216, the map reveals, but only 1,203 dots were found by a reporter, who checked the map. Dots reveal that there were 521 white deaths and 682 negro deaths.

There were only four deaths in the Thirtieth Ward. Five deaths were reported for the Twenty-eighth Ward, six for the Fifteenth and Forty-sixth and eight for the Second, Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth wards.

INFANT DEATHS BY WARDS FOR 1930-32

Ward	White	Neg.	Total
First	10	20	30
Second	7	1	8
Third	0	0	0
Fourth	0	0	0
Fifth	4	19	23
Sixth	3	8	11
Seventh	9	25	34
Eighth	7	14	21
Ninth	21	20	41
Tenth	5	17	22
Eleventh	67	32	99
Twelfth	10	11	21
Thirteenth	21	21	42
Fourteenth	7	29	36
Fifteenth	3	3	6
Sixteenth	13	1	14

Seventeenth	22	9	31
Eighteenth	12	3	15
Nineteenth	17	23	40
Twentieth	15	3	18
Twenty-first	10	15	25
Twenty-second	6	7	13
Twenty-third	7	11	18
Twenty-fourth	12	41	53
Twenty-fifth	16	15	31
Twenty-sixth	6	15	21
Twenty-seventh	12	10	22
Twenty-eighth	5	0	5
Twenty-ninth	6	24	30
Thirtieth	0	4	4
Thirty-first	24	7	31
Thirty-second	5	15	20
Thirty-third	18	2	20
Thirty-fourth	13	9	22
Thirty-fifth	4	35	39
Thirty-sixth	13	0	13
Thirty-seventh	2	32	34
Thirty-eighth	13	6	19
Thirty-ninth	6	53	59
Fortieth	9	23	32
Forty-first	6	28	34
Forty-second	21	23	44
Forty-third	7	14	21
Forty-fourth	5	3	8
Forty-fifth	13	3	16
Forty-sixth	6	0	6
Forty-seventh	6	10	16
Forty-eighth	0	10	10
Forty-ninth	8	0	8
Fiftieth	9	8	17
Total	521	682	1,203



Each dot on the map represents an infant death during the last three years. The black dot represents a white death and the open ring a negro death. The map was drawn for the Memphis Housing Commission for its application for the PWA slum clearance program.

Health-1935

Tennessee.

PLAN HEALTH DRIVE 1935, according to L. J. Searcy, executive secretary of the building of a membership of at least 5,000.

Negro Welfare Unit Outlines Aims of Organization Here

The league will also direct efforts to reduce crime caused by adult and child delinquency, lack of leisure time activities and poor housing and home environment. Other objectives are the securing of a training school for negro social workers and

An intensive health campaign to reduce infant mortality and the tuberculosis death rate among negroes is part of the objective of the negro Community Welfare League for

Dr. Naive Tells Of Decline Here In Tuberculosis

Talks at Medical Society Auxiliary Meeting at Carmichael Home.

Tuberculosis had a remarkable decline in Knoxville the past 10 years, but there is still much work to be done before the disease is controlled, Dr. J. B. Naive, superintendent and medical director of Beverly Hills, told the members of the Auxiliary to the Knox County Medical society yesterday morning, at a meeting at the home of Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Carmichael.

Mrs. H. E. Christenberry, who presided over the meeting, introduced Dr. Naive, who quoted extracts from two papers that he had read before medical organizations. He illustrated his talk with charts showing the progress made in the control of the disease both locally and nationally.

Dr. Naive pointed out that there is only one way to control the disease, and that is by segregating the patients from the public.

He also sounded a warning in regard to the employment of servants, and recommended that every housewife insist upon a medical examination before hiring a servant. He also said that Negroes were much more susceptible to the disease than whites, and that Negro servants often worked with a highly developed tubercular infection. This he said accounted for the fact that the death rate is much higher in the Negroes than whites. Knox county shows 150 Negro deaths against a 59 out of every hundred thousand in the white population.

Dr. Naive also explained that college students, especially women, showed a high percentage of tuberculosis, and that the medical profession had not yet arrived at a solution of this problem.

Dr. Naive urged the women present to do all that they could to assist the Negroes and less fortunate white persons in obtaining medical examinations and treatment.

Negro Students Here Will Stage Health Parade on Saturday

More than 300 blue ribbon school children from negro schools of Davidson county will parade Friday to Hadley park, where the negro health demonstration will be held, Dr. John J. Lentz, county health officer, has announced.

The parade will form at 9:45 o'clock Friday morning at Eighteenth avenue and Heffernan street for the march to Hadley park, where blue ribbon and attendance awards will be made the various schools.

A large loving cup will be awarded to schools which had a 100 per cent blue ribbon enrollment this year. They are Bellevue, Dry Creek and Pasquo. This is Pasquo's second consecutive year to win the cup.

Georgia Frierson, supervisor of negro schools; representatives of the board of health and of the board of education will be represented.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
November 3, 1935

HEART DISEASE IS COSTLIEST

Death Rate Shows Increase For Year in State.

Heart disease continues to lead the field of life-taking agencies in Tennessee, according to "Tennessee Vital Statistics, 1934," released recently in Nashville.

Last year, records show, 150 out of each 100,000 persons living in the state died of some form of heart disease. The heart disease death total for the year was 4,099.

For the first time in five years the state's total death rate increased. For 1934, there were 11.1 deaths for each 1,000 population, as compared with 10.4 for 1933.

This increase was apparent in both white population and Negroes. The white rate was 9.8 for 1934, while it was only 9.2 in 1933. The Negro rate last year was 16.9 and the year before, 15.7.

LIVE BIRTHS INCREASE

On the other hand, live births increased last year, with 52,351 recorded—an increase of 4 per cent over 1933.

The birth increase amounts to 8.1 persons per 100,000 population.

While the white population increased, the Negro population decreased. The increase for white persons was 10 persons per 100,000 population. The Negro decrease was 7 per 100,000.

The state's report said automobile fatalities are growing alarmingly. Robinson, Willa Gilton and Salina Blount, entering a class with the most fatal maladies.

Automobiles took the lives of 666 persons in Tennessee last year for a death rate of 23 per 100,000 population—an increase of 23 per cent over 1933.

Knoxville automobile deaths are listed as totaling 48 for the year. Chattanooga had 47, Nashville 65 and Memphis 111.

There were more car deaths than homicides during the year, although homicides increased from 551 in 1933 to 621 last year.

Of all the 30,303 deaths of the year, all types of accidents, including automobiles, falls, burns, drownings, etc., accounted for 2,020.

Pneumonia was listed as cause of death for 2,670 persons, tuberculosis for 2,451, cancer for 1,790, nephritis for 1,62, diarrhea and enteritis (combined) for 6,716 and influenza for 983.

The infant death rate increased along with that for adults and older children, with a total of 3,850 deaths. Of all children born during the year, 73.5 out of each 1,000 died before reaching the age of one year. The 1933 rate was 69.1. The white rate last year was 67.3, as compared with 33.5 the year before, and the Negro was 108.5 last year and 99.4 the year before.

NEGRO HEALTH AIDES GIVE CLINIC SERVICE

477 Babies Examined Free During November

Co-operating with the city health department's drive to decrease infant mortality, Memphis negroes are giving voluntary service at eight

"well-baby" clinics throughout the city, under Dr. Beulah M. Kitrelle of the health department.

A total of 477 babies under six months were brought to the clinics by their mothers, 371 of whom were examined for physical defects, 137 were given tetanus and smallpox vaccines during November, according to the health department.

Clinics are held weekly at Church Park Auditorium, on Beale; Zion Church in Hyde Park; Florida School, Grant School, the Clara Barton Health Center, Jackson and Bellevue; Lester, Manassas High and Park Avenue schools. Drs. C. M. Roulhac, A. L. Coppedge, B. F. McCleave, W. A. Bisson, A. N. Kitrell, E. M. Wilkins and J. Brawn-

er, negro physicians, give voluntary service at these places. Under Alleyene Vance, supervisor of negro nurses, a nurse is on duty during clinic hours to give care and attention to mothers and babies. Those on duty are Alberta Pendleton, Bessie Oakley, Beatrice Evans, Naz-

Health - 1935

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

MAR 31 1935

A WORTHY PROJECT

THE EAST TEXAS Chamber of Commerce has indorsed the appeal for a Negro tubercular hospital in Texas, and last week the Crockett Chamber of Commerce sent a delegation to Gov. James V. Allred on the project. The governor is reported sympathetic to the proposal and may send a special message to the legislature on the subject.

Negroes are a large portion of Texas' total population. Their communities have a direct effect on the health of the rest of the population. For an effective fight on tuberculosis, adequate hospitalization must be provided for Negroes as well as for whites. Altogether aside from humanitarian reasons, the war on the white plague must be taken to the Negro population if there is to be real progress. The proposed state hospital for Negro tuberculars should be authorized by this session of the legislature, and a commission named to locate the site and make recommendations on the scope of the undertaking.

PUSH DRIVE FOR HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULAR NEGROES

AUSTIN.—Monday evening April 8 the Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives met and among other things granted a public hearing on House Bill 786 which provides a hospital for tubercular Negroes.

Various white civic, welfare and professional organizations were represented and all wholeheartedly endorsed the passage of this legislation with sufficient appropriation to erect and maintain this much needed institution.

Among the colored citizens present were Drs. A. C. Griffin, W. V. Hurd, L. M. Mitchell and Mr. C. A. Booker of San Antonio; Dr. R. C. Riddle of Crockett; Mr. W. M. Tears, Drs. U. S. Young, E. H. Givens and C. R. Yerwood of Austin. The pleas of this group, which was most cordially received, fell on sympathetic ears.

Dr. R. C. Riddle was selected to speak for the colored delegation. He gave comparative statistics of the

morbidity and mortality of tuberculosis among white people and Negroes. He beseeched the committee to recommend this bill both from an humanitarian standpoint and a protection to the white man.

The chairman called on Dr. Yerwood for an expression. The doctor told of the efforts his association had made for years toward an institution of this kind and how in the last two years The Permanent Committee on Tuberculosis Hospital for Negroes, headed by Dr. G. T. Coleman of Marshall, had sent out hundreds of letters and telegrams making contacts and moulding sentiment in favor of such a sanatorium. He further stated that a hospital of this kind was not only to treat tuberculosis, but was educational, teaching these unfortunates how to properly care for themselves and prevent infecting others.

The committee voted overwhelmingly to bring the bill before the legislature with an appropriation of \$200,000.

Dr. E. H. Givens, who has spent

much time in making contacts with "the powers that be" and gaining friends for the bill, thanked the committee for their vote and all the white groups present for their influence and assured them that the Negroes of Texas as a whole appreciated their efforts.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

APR 3 1935

WHAT OF FUNDS FOR THAT
NEGRO SANATORIUM?

One purpose of the annual Negro Health Week observance in Texas this year is to arouse public opinion and bring it to bear upon the Legislature in behalf of the long-needed State sanatorium for negro tuberculosis patients. Before the week's program was half completed, the Senate unanimously passed a bill "to establish a Negro Tuberculosis Sanatorium, to be located by the State Board of Control."

Thus it appears that the movement is getting results more quickly than the average campaign of the kind. However, the East Texas Chamber of Commerce—that long has devoted its attention diligently and, on the whole, effectively, to public health matters—adopted the promotion of such a sanatorium as its "major project" for 1934.

The campaign thus initiated probably influenced the Senate's action—but congratulations on that score might be premature. The House still must concur in the Senate's step—and that is not the worst of it. As passed, the bill apparently would not appropriate a penny for building and equipping the institution or acquiring a site.

This would not be the first time the Legislature had "created" a necessary institution on paper and, feeling that its duty was done, dropped the matter there. Statutes "authorizing" a modern industrialized prison system, a State psychopathic hospital at Dallas, a State prison psychopathic hospital for the criminal insane at Huntsville, and others, attest to that futile habit on the legislators' part.

Ironically enough, each bill in question carries an emergency clause. Does the Senate bill also set forth "the fact

that the State now makes no provision for care and treatment of negro tuberculosis victims, who are left to suffer and die and infect others, constitutes an emergency"?

The long-standing condition is that, in fact. The lawmakers should complete this legislation and appropriate enough money at least to begin work on the sanatorium. Fairness and proper safeguards for the public health alike demand that course.

CLEBURNE, TEX.
MORNING REVIEW

SANATORIUM FOR NEGROES NEEDED

Why not a State sanatorium for tubercular negroes? In 1933 there were 823 negroes in Texas who died from tuberculosis—or a death rate of 102.8 per 100,000 population as compared with a death rate of 53.8 per 100,000 population of whites and Mexicans. Senate bill 467 passed the senate with no appropriation. House bill 786 now before the house appropriations committee has been asked to appropriate \$300,000. The State of Texas has made provision for the hospitalization of tubercular whites and Mexicans but the only permanent beds available to Texas negroes suffering from the scourge are in the state penitentiary.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX. TIMPSON, TEX.
EXPRESS TIMES

APR 30 1935
NEGRO SCHOOL CHILDREN
TO GIVE HEALTH PAGEANT

In recognition of National Youth Week, negro school children will present a health pageant in Douglass Junior High School auditorium Friday at 2:30 p. m. Certificates and blue ribbons will be distributed at that time.

The Bexar County Medical Society Auxiliary is sponsoring National Youth Week and will observe Child Health Day Wednesday when certificates of health and blue ribbons will be distributed to about 1,000 at Lion's Field. Silver cups will be presented to the elementary school and the junior high school receiving the greatest number of certificates.

APR 20 1935

A new Reason for
A State Sanatorium for
Tuberculous Negroes

In 1933 there were 823 negroes in Texas who died from tuberculosis. This is a death rate of 102.8 per 100,000 population for negroes as compared with a death rate of 53.8 per 100,000 population for whites and Mexicans.

The State of Texas has made provision for the hospitalization of tuberculous whites and Mexicans but the only permanent beds available to Texas negroes suffering from tuberculosis are in the State penitentiary.

Many negroes in Texas give personal service to the white race as cooks, laundresses, maids, nurses. The fact that there were 823 deaths among them in 1933 means that there are at least 7407 negroes in this State with open cases of tuberculosis, many of whom do not know that they have the disease and who are spreading their infection among both their own and the white race.

4. To take its place among other states in the care for the health of its citizens.

COURIER

Crockett, Tex.

AUG 22 1935

NEGRO TUBERCULARS.

The Crockett chamber of commerce is to be commended for its untiring efforts to secure a negro hospital for Houston county. A great deal of tuberculosis exists among the negroes of east Texas, where they live in large numbers. Their presence is a constant threat to the health of the white people. Negroes thus infected should be isolated and treated. A tubercular hospital is necessary for their treatment. These negroes have not the means or inclination to travel to another section after they have become weakened from illness. They should be treated as near home as possible. Recognizing this fact, the east Texas chambers of commerce, leading east Texas newspapers, negro schools and leading physicians and educators have endorsed Houston county's claim for this hospital, on the ground that Houston county is the center of the negro population in east Texas and that our climate is favorable to the successful treatment of tuberculosis. The Crockett chamber of commerce is placing these and other facts before the locating board with the hope that our claims will receive due recognition and that the board may see fit to locate the hospital in the heart of the district where it is apparently most needed for the protection of the health of both races.

In a summary of "Comparative Racial Tuberculosis Statistics in the Southern States," the National Tuberculosis Association says: "Although the states in the South rank high in total tuberculosis mortality as compared with the other states in the country, it is quite obviously the effect of the high mortality among the colored sector of the population. It is in this group that tuberculosis has that attention must be directed if further gains (in the reduction of tuberculosis mortality) are to be made."

Texas should have a sanatorium for tuberculous negroes:

1. To lower the death rate from tuberculosis among negroes.

2. To protect the families of the white race from infection through contact with tuberculous negroes.

3. To stop the economic loss each year from deaths from tuberculosis among negroes.

Health-1935

Virginia
6

HAMPTON TO HOLD MIDWIFE SCHOOL

Open American
HAMPTON, Va.—In Virginia there are 4338 colored midwives and these women attend 29 per cent of the maternity cases. One of the important problems of the Virginia Department of Health is the training of literate colored women between the ages of twenty and forty-five to be doctors' helpers.

Mrs. Emily W. Bennett, R. N., of Richmond, Va., State Education Nurse, will cooperate with the Hampton Institute School of Nursing, of which Miss Ruth J. Hopper is director, in conducting at Hampton a five-day institute for doctors' helpers, beginning on Monday, July 15. The general topics will include the following: Maternity Care, Home Nursing, Personal Hygiene and Community Health.

The institutes for doctors' helpers, which were held at Hampton during the summers of 1933 and 1934 brought together in helpful relation, doctors, nurses, public-health workers and midwives.

It is expected that the 1935 five-day institute will attract even a larger number of colored women who wish to acquire knowledge of how to care for the sick, how to offer prenatal advice, how to prepare women for their confinement, how to care for babies and young children.

The institute does not aim to make trained nurses or midwives; but it does aim to provide lectures and demonstrations which will help women improve their usefulness in the sickroom and in times of a health crisis.

Among those who will probably serve at the Hampton Institute meeting, July 15 to 19, are Mrs.

Hampton hold school

Emily W. Bennett; Dr. B. B. Bagley, Director of the Virginia Bureau of Child Health; as well as Dr. H. D. Howe, School physician, and Miss Ruth J. Hopper, Director of the School Nursing, both of Hampton Institute. Colored physicians will also furnish their services during the institute.

The Virginia Department of Health at Richmond or the School of Nursing at Hampton Institute will furnish information to those who may wish to attend the institute for doctors' helpers or may wish to acquaint others with this important phase of public health work.

FRONT ROYAL, VA. NORTHERN VA. DAILY

JUL 5 1935

WATER CUT OFF

A three-year-old Negro child is suffering from typhoid fever in Lynchburg and the health authorities of the city are worried. Health officials are always worried when the dreaded typhoid makes its appearance in a community. It is a terrible scourge and is watched closely by those entrusted with the care of the public's health. When it does appear, it is usually quickly traced to its source in impure water, milk or food. Typhoid germs are always brought into the body through the mouth, in something eaten or drunk.

The Lynchburg case is particularly interesting because the little Negro acquired typhoid from impure water, which it was forced to drink because the city authorities had cut off the family's water supply for non-payment of a water bill. There is a possibility that other members of the family may be taken down with the disease and that it may spread widely in the Negro section. Then Lynchburg would have a major typhoid epidemic on its hands. White residents of the city would be equally in danger of infection. All for the sake of a few dollars water bill.

The case raises the question of whether or not any community can afford to cut off the supply of pure water from the human beings living within its bounds. Abstractly, it might be argued that every living thing is entitled to have access to pure water, whether water rent is paid or not, because it is one of the essentials of life. But aside from this debatable hypothesis, the fact remains that when a family drinks contaminated water, for whatever reason, not only does that family risk infection from typhoid but the whole community is placed in jeopardy of a spread of the disease.